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THE PROVINCE OF PRAYER.

In a previous article on this topic, it was stated hat all departments of God's work are under ws, regular and exact; that some of these deents are higher than others; that when conet arises, the higher overcomes the lower: that man's spiritual nature, whereby temporal good is workers brings addition of results. Two workers cured, sins pardoned, souls sanctified, spiritual fluences wielded, and in which prayer is a prinpal agency, was higher, and hence mightier than material or mental department whatever. course its supremacy over the will of other en was not asserted, for that will is supreme er all power. It can stand unmoved by quak-Sinai or darkened calvary; nay, can maintain its lependence when those thunders smite and that mifested love is changed to wrath. But within proper sphere of power, this department is the highest place, wields the mightiest in-

rith occasions, that agencies once powerful are werless, and that religious systems especially, ange according to the condition of the race, or invention of the founder. What we are speakof is no man's system, but God's foundation all religious systems. Gravitation acts, whether odies are distant or near; so does this fundamenal law hold good for all conditions of men. Some things are unchangeable as long as a given endition of things remains. No material unierse can exist without gravitation. No moral miverse can be maintained without relations beween God and his people. And these relations depend on intercourse between them. So that course, accomplished mostly by what we call prayer, is a fundamental necessity of a moral verse. It is a part of the constitution of things. cannot pass away. Whatever triumphs it has accomplished in the past may be repeated in the

Can we wield the energies of this department others have in the past? Why not? How is n other departments? The more we study and rstand them, the more they reveal in themives; the greater energies they exert for us. ectricity was an unmeaning name but a little ago. But investigation has revealed its wer. Now it dissolves what no other agent can ar asunder; it copies our engravings, guides ry ship, and utters our words at the world's or through the depths of the sea. So of ther departments. No one of them, low and naterial though they be, are yet exhausted. Who has exhausted the highest? Who has unfolded possibilities that man may accomplish by diing the energies of the Almighty according to gular laws?

None of us have yet realized all that is conveyed in the promises of this department. "Whatever ye shall ask the Father in my name he will ve it you." "Ye shall ask what ye will, and it hall be done unto you." It was at the inauguraion of this dispensation that these promises were But true philosophy declares their truth philosophy once pointed to a distant world that been seen by man, so now the princies we have been developing, point through the ant skies, to grander worlds than that to which Verrier turned his glass.

We have greater facilities for working this detment than any other nation or age. One of assistants to success, as we shall show hereafter, union. What possibilities open to us in this reard? Christians are multiplied, and united as r before. Once ten could not be found to ite and save a threatened city. But lately a ast country, with a hundred cities, was brooded er by the thick clouds of consuming wrath. he fire began to fall; but a united nation prayed, and the flames withdrew. A new promise opens measureless field of power to united effort If two of you shall agree on earth as touching ything that they shall ask, it shall be done for em of my Father, which is in heaven."

By analogy then, by the examination of prom whose fulness has not been completely unded, and by our better facilities for investigatg and applying the laws of this department, we ust assert that its powers are not exhausted, and at its capabilities are not even discovered. What are the laws of this department of prayer,

onforming to which we shall be able to evoke and utilize its powers? First, carnest attention. ccess anywhere demands earnest attention, ely attentive to hoeing potatoes. He must be metaphysics. Earnest attention must be access is sought. No department equals in chareter and results that of communion with God. ne demands such earnest, exclusive attention r achieving its highest and best results. Here monize the deduction of reason and the declaions of scripture. Both insist that to use the ween Christ and the father was as easy as breath-'s whole universe. Reward is according to not to be had for the mere beckoning. This

The next law is that a man must live a holy life. that would tread the higher walks of life must and robbed him-robbed him of all that is dear himself for it. The engraver must get a steady and precious in life!" nd, the astronomer a quick eye, the mathemaian a clear head, the communicant with God, a re soul. Adaptedness to the department is the mot engrave, nor conduct astronomical obser-So no man can expect to take God's place, ield his power for others, without being like doctrine of the hour. A brave king does not want a cowardly not confer vicegerency upon a rebel in arms. ce the Scriptures are emphatic on this point. know that God heareth not sinners.

Another condition of the widest success may be mentioned: union. It is not a primary or necessary law, but a subsidiary and accessary one. Here this department conforms to the general orsystem of direct intercourse between God and der of things. In lower departments increase of

> hoe twice as many potatoes as one. In higher departments increase of workers brings multiplication of results. Ten men make twenty or more times as many watches as one. And in the realms of thought the labors of one man may give the means of another's working out results a thousand fold greater. In this, the highest department, union produces astonishing results. Even so the declaration of Christ before mentioned. "If two of you shall agree on earth, as touching anything that they shall ask, it shall be done for them of my Father that is in heaven."

> Here, then, is the highest department opened up to the working of every individual; the richest mines of influence and power thrown open to every church on earth. Its laws are regular and exact. Its conditions of success not fanciful or capricious, but according to other departments in which we daily move and achieve success. W.

BETTER THAN GOLD.

Better than grandeur, better than gold, Than ranks and titles a thousand fold. Is a healthy body, a mind at ease,
And simple pleasures that always please;
A heart that can feel for another's woe, And share his joys with a genial glow, With sympathies large enough to enfold All men as brothers, is better than gold.

Better than gold is a conscience clear, Though toiling for bread in an humble sphere Though toiling for bread in an humble Doubly blest with content and health, Untried by the lust of cares or wealth: Lowly living and lofty thought Adorn and ennoble a poor man's cot; For mind and morals in nature's plan Are the genuine test of a gentleman.

Better than gold is the sweet repose
Of the sons of toil when their labors close;
Better than gold is the poor man's sleep,
And the balm that drops on his slumbers deep;
Bring sleeping draughts to the downy bed
Where luxury pillows his aching head;
His simple opiate labor deems
A short road to the land of dreams A short road to the land of dreams. Better than gold is a thinking mind, That in the realms of books can find A treasure surpassing Australian ore. And live with the great and good of yore.

The sage's lord and the poet's lay,
The glories of empire passed away,
The world's great drama will thus enfold And yield a pleasure better than gold. Better than gold is a peaceful home, Where all the fireside charities come, The shrine of love, the heaven of life, Hallowed by mother, or sister, or wife, However humble the home may be, Or tried with sorrow by Heaven's decree, The blessings that never were bought or sold. And centre there, are better than gold. Rural New Yorker.

For Zion's Herald GARRISON.

The wheel of Fortune turns, or rather God's great

providence favors the right, and will, sooner or later, insure its success. He putteth down one and setteth up another, and none can stav His hand, or say unto Him, What doest thou? Wm. Lloyd Garrison has, by invitation of one of the college societies here, recently come all the way from Boston and lectured to us in the great hall of Jacksonville. And the great hall was full, and there was no mob or sign of it, and stout conservatives were there as well as stout radicals, and some that were slavery-loving as well as some that with perfect hatred had hated the accursed thing from the beginning; and all seemed deeply re spectful, not to say reverential; and there they sat and waited patiently for his appearance upon the rostrum, and when he was seen slowly ascend ing the steps and assuming his seat upon the sofa ere were greetings from the vast audience as i for all the world they were hailing one who had ever been one of the most popular men among

Presently came the introduction and the saluta ory clapping from the assembly, and there stands the man. He stands erect; his person seeming somewhat more portly than in other years. Hi ample forehead is the same as then, but his head has grown white, and the general aspect has a more kindly and benignant seeming than in his hot battle days. He speaks, His full, mellow portioned to the rank of the department in fine voice is much the same as a score of years nich success is sought. One need not be exclu- back, though evidently modified by age, while his articulation is less distinct and perfect than once ore so to watch-making, more yet to the works But there is no difficulty in hearing or understandthe imagination, completely and unwaveringly ing throughout the ample hall, and all are eager tentive in pure mathematics or the abstrusities to catch every word dropping from those lips. But it is not the speech of bygone days, and there ording to the ranks of the department in which was all the difference of the clarion shout of the warrior charging desperately upon the foe, and the pleasant notes of that same warrior's lips when battle-cries are hushed and war-storms are over

and gone. just where his great crusade began, and when ine energies requires an attention that is ab- with double-edged sword his downward blo bing-"Ye shall find me when ye search for whacked fearfully at slavery, while his back with all your heart." It is the fervent prayer handed stroke dealt terrible cuts at colonization t operates with great power. Let not the wa- as well. A solemn man was he, standing in one ing man think that he shall receive anything of the Brunswick pulpits, and on his countenance of the Lord. Elijah prayed seven times. Jacob sat the calm determination and earnestness of one wrestled all night. No doubt intercourse bespeech was with strange force and authority, and g; yet how earnestly he prayed. And we are singularly interwoven and invigorated with subin language we cannot understand, but which lime strains of prophetic poetry, which as they rs a flood of illustration on this point, that the came through his lips had all the seeming of Ghost maketh intercession for us with groan- startling echoes of those grand old voices. His which cannot be uttered. One plan pervades eye upon slavery, as the eye of a lion just springing upon his prey, he utters: "Whence came that ort. The best results of the best department man's slave? He bought him. Where did the seller get him? He bought him of the trader he experience of all the mighty pleaders in Where did the trader get him? He bought him of the importer. Where did the importer get him? He stole him, he kidnapped him, he chained

Such were some words that came with terrible emphasis from that solemn stranger, and they went burning down into a thousand quaking of success. The blear-eyed, trembling sot hearts, and here and there one went home that night with gnashing teeth; and I walked behind tions. All higher departments are closed against two grave professors passing arm in arm slowly homeward in animated discussion of the stern

Years afterward I heard him again. He had sador, nor a good king a wicked one. He seen service in the interval; had been hounded through the streets of Boston, pressed upon by "men of property and standing," and his name up holy hands when ye pray. If I regard generally east out as evil, albeit the very repreity in my heart the Lord will not hear me. sentative of Boston aristocracy, intelligence and refinement, the great and good Channing, stood by him in that hour of gloom. Garrison was now dly needs illustration. It is a sine qua non mature and mighty, and it was under the shadow ing unto God, receiving, or dispensing his of old conservative Andover that I heard him the Moreover, it is most simple, easy and nat- second time. He had long done reasoning of the ral of all conditions, the others having first been inherent and unutterable wrong of slavery. He aplied with. It almost becomes a natural se- no more condescended to count this wrongfulness

will hardly fail to recognize him as the boldest, dent man. ravest, and most prominent captain in this great epose. All this was beautifully manifested in his ate appearance and words and bearing at Jacksono spend no more breath about it. His speech was eminently peaceful, rational, patriotic, and

vinning. His spirit was meek and quiet and society, jerked into all imaginable contortions, at Christian, while his general tone was manly and the will of others. ndependent, yet it was uniformly subdued and pleasant. He appeared as a man among fellow independent enough to do and be what you believe men far beyond what were my former impressions of him. He seemed no longer standing apart, men far beyond what were my former impressions solitary and alone, a man of war, his hand against the multitude and the multitude against him. All this was a thing of the past; and as he stood before us on that remembered evening, and discoursed so sensibly of the past, present and future of our country, he seemed some being metamorphosed; the lion had become a lamb; the rough and stern reformer was rough and stern no more. The nation's solemn reprover had descended from his cold eminence where for a generation he had given his severe and solemn utterances, and his spirit was mingling with ours in the beautiful sympathies of a common patriotism

This man, I take it, has not been without his faults; but the writer of this brief sketch must, without hesitation, class himself with the great and increasing multitude who will unfailingly wreathe with many a fragrant, inspiring and honorable association the name of William Lloyd Gar-

Jacksonville, Ill.

For Zion's Herald.

THE DISCIPLINE OF POVERTY. This article is written especially for poor folks; and you who glance at it, who know just where your next barrel of flour is coming from when the one you are using is gone, and that your winter's coal can be paid for, and your wife's bonnet and the children's shoes, you need not read this

column; it is not written for you, but for "the Lord's poor." And now, ye hungry ones who have enough to eat, but not such as your appetite naturally craves, who have clothes indeed to wear, but patched and and are troubled to pay your rent; who feel from January to December the wholesome (?) pinch of poverty; ye honest, pious, Christian souls, who abor hard and patiently, yet never get a dollar

It pleases God to try us not with riches, not with ease, not with worldly prosperity, but with pov-erty, with toil, with steady November cloud and cold all our lives. Figuratively speaking we live n the neighborhood of the Island of Chiloe, in South America, where scarce a sunny day unvis ited of rain brightens the rolling year, but clouds and storms make it their home. God has allotted some people that climate, as to us he has allot

laid up for a rainy day-come ye, and let us reason

ted poverty. We grow very tired, sometimes, of this impor erable lightness of our purses; and the iron en ers our souls when rent-day comes, and monthly payments are due, and the Sabbath box comes ound and we have so very little, just a "mite" to throw in; and we wonder how people feel that have plenty of money, and are not incessantly harrassed for the want of dimes and half dimes

Did you ever take home into your own heart e poverty of Christ? What a melancholy thing should say if we should repeat, as he did, and ith the same truth, "Foxes have holes, and the rds of the air have nests, but we have no place t in life, which none of us can, chose poverty, being that condition in which he could best ustrate the virtues which adorn life. He was ften hungry, weary, buffeted, and always home ss; indeed what palace on earth could have been home for him whose home is the throne of the niverse. And no more can any palace be a home or us; here we have "no continuing city, no biding place, but we seek one to come."

"God hath chosen the poor of this world, rich is aith." Ah, my poor Christian, does your poverty crease your faith? If not, it is not fulfilling the racious designs of your heavenly Father, who pplies to every heart he calls his own, just the m of discipline which shall develop its virtues the brightest degree. God is trying your faith, ne is testing your love, he is trying to win your affections and hopes away from these perishable things to those imperishable. He wants you to aspire to those mausions he has gone to prepare or you, and the possession of which you shall enjoy uninterruptedly and forever. He would have you earnestly desire to be clothed upon with the apostle's robes of righteousnes, which Jesus imself hath wrought for you. He will feed you with the bread of eternal life, with fruits from the ree of life, and you shall drink of the river of the rater of life and thirst no more forever.

Patience, then, ye Christian poor. A little while nd these earthly vestments shall all be laid aside, these earthly houses left tenantless, this unsatisfyng food exchanged for the banquet of the marriage f the Lamb; and, better than all, the work o God in our own souls, in purifying and purging them from the dross of sin, from bondage to the world and the flesh, through the ministry of poverty, shall then appear, and we shall see that all these "light afflictions have wrought out for us an eternal weight of glory."

For Zion's Herald. INDEPENDENCE.

We all honor independent men. We admir their noble bearing. How essential is this element of character in this jostling, uncertain world. He who is destitute of it is continually at the mercy of others, a hanger on upon the skirts of society He moves as others move, and thinks as they think. Other men feed him with their spoons. He is a victim of their craft. How unmanly and degrading.

what true independence is. Its nature should be studied. It is not boorishness, nor arrogance, nor surliness, nor bravado. Nor is it blustering, swaggering, or defiant in its airs. It does not the of earnestness and holy living. The chief an open question. He denounced the thing as go about boasting how much it disregards the dependence of the chief as go about boasting how much it disregards the company men would denounce highway robbery opinions of others. True independence, though

holy life not yet attained. And even then it becomes easy when the whole soul is absorbed in earnestness and the resolutions for a holy life are unwavering.

In and murder. He boldly hung it up alongside of the deep, dark crimes of earth—a thing of evil, whose unspeakable criminality and damning wick-edness are no more to be called in question than unwavering.

In and murder. He boldly hung it up alongside of the seasure of earth—a thing of evil, the noisy tones of vanity and display, but in the silent language of the sea-surged rock, which, rising in mid-ocean, only seems to say, Here I stand, and yet when he died it seemed only to plume itself for loftier flights and to aim for still broader conquests.

In and murder. He boldly hung it up alongside of the noisy tones of vanity and display, but in the oisy tones of vanity and display, but in the silent language of the sea-surged rock, which, rising in mid-ocean, only seems to say, Here I stand, and yet when he died it seemed only to plume itself for loftier flights and to aim for still broader conquests.

The statistics of Mathedism power considering.

calm and unmoved, amid wild winds and mad And to this great premise he has clung for years | waves. True independence is based upon a sense with the grasp of a giant, and wielded it with the of accountability to God. It is individuality. It might of a cyclopean sledge-hammer, until Ameri-can slavery has gone down forever. No one will to be absorbed by others. It is the prime question ever be able to write up the precise amount of in-fluence this man exerted in urging on the catasrophe of slavery, yet the nation and the world true to himself and to God must be an indepen-

This virtue is of great practical value, especially warfare. And now the battle being fought and the victory won, this veteran lays aside his armor and welcomes with exceeding relish and delight upon his own moral convictions. How many men the days of sunny peace, and well earned quiet and have been weak all through life because they have had no mind of their own. Other men have continually twisted them around their fingers. Many a young man has been ridicated out of his religious views because he has not had stamina enough to withstand the scoffs and jeers of a wicked opeful. His manner was calm, respectful, and world. How many supple jacks there are in

Young men, who read these lines, resolve to be without exalted station, while others beg their way upward at the expense of their manhood; to bear the pain of disappointed hopes, while others realize the fulfillment of theirs by heartless subserviency and flattery. Be independent enough to be happy in your conscious integrity, and, having grown gray with unstained honor, bless God D. DORCHESTER.

LIKING AND DISLIKING.

Ye who know the reason, tell me
How is it that instinct still
Prompts the heart to like—or not like—
At its own capricious will!
Tell me by what hidden magic
Our impressions first are led
Into liking—or disliking—
Oft before a word be said?

Why should smiles sometimes repel us?
Bright eyes turn our feelings cold?
What is that which comes to tell us—

All that glitters is not gold?

O, no features, plain or striking,
But a power we cannot shun,
Prompts our liking or disliking,
Ere acquaintance bath begun?

Is it instinct—or some spirit
Which protects us, and controls
Every impulse we inherit

By some sympathy of souls?
Is it instinct? is it nature?
Or some freak or fault of chance, Which our liking or disliking, Limits to a single glance?

Like presentiment of danger, Though the sky no shadow flings; Or that inner sense, still stranger,
Of unseen, unuttered things!
Is it—O, can no one tell me—
No one show sufficient canse
Why our likings—and dislikings—
Have their own instinctive laws?

Charles Swain. STEVENS' CENTENARY OF METHODISM.

Under this head The Nation of Feb. 1st, a very able paper published at New York, has an article which. ur readers will thank us for transferring to our olumns. It shows us how intelligent persons view and think of our denomination from their standpoint outside of our church. It is very can

did, and gives us some valuable suggestions. The history of Methodism is a record of the nost marvelous activity and the most extended uccess. It began in England at a time when the ery existence of Christianity seemed to be seri-usly threatened; when the Protestant churches appeared to be dying from sheer inanity; when its friends and clergy were ridiculed, and its utter falsity seemed almost taken for granted. True, there were a few who had not bowed the knee to

there were a few who had not bowed the knee to Baal. Some of these were men of rare endowments and sincere piety, but they seemed like mere waifs amidst the fragments of the general wreck. What was wanted was a real spiritual power, entering into the very depths of the national life, quickening the conscience, bringing home the dormant sense of the divine, and applying the truths of Christianity as a remedy for human ille. uman ills.
This want was most singularly met in the rise

of Methodism. The real founders of the great re-juvenation were John and Charles Wesley and George Whitefield. At Oxford these, with others showed what might be called ascetic tendencies in the formation and proceedings of the well-known "Holy Club." They led austere, selfknown "Holy Club." They led austere, self-denying lives; and met frequently for prayer, mutual counsel, and study of the Scriptures. But all these things still left English unbelief untouched. In this merely ascetic form their lives were not the needed power. This was only a preparate stage, in which they were being fitted for a f the needed power. This was only a preparatory stage, in which they were being fitted for a further step—to become the receptacles and bearers of a vital force which should quicken the dead mass. It is a strange fact, which the student of history and of mind will do well to note, that the Wesleys and Whitefields only began to move and reform the English masses after they themselves had passed through a certain and similar religious experience. Upon an honest belief in the Bible and a scrupulous performance of every duty, there supervened a new fact, what to them was a new life, an assured sense of divine favor. Wesley expressed it by saying that at a certain time he "felt his heart strangely warmed, and that an assurance was given him that his sins had all been taken away."

With this phase of their inner life, the Wesleys and Whitefields began their work. The new apostles gathered crowds to hear them in every nook and corner of England; the wole island trembled with excitement, both hostile and friendly; and multitudes of the people forsook their evil courses and became orderly, upright, and religious.

The origin of the denomination in this country was somewhat different from its first rise in England. The Wesleys and Whitefields were men of culture. Whitefield was, perhaps, never surpassed by any man in effective eloquence; and both the Wesleys were graduates of Oxford. The planters of the new sect in this country were quite unlearned. Barbara Heck and Philip Embury, who formed the first Methodist society in America, had nothing in common with the Wesleys except the new experience. They had passed through the Methodistic fire; they, with their leaders, had experienced that strange "warming of the heart" which to Wesley came along with assurance.

the new experience. They had passed through the Methodistic fire; they, with their leaders, had experienced that strange "warming of the heart" which to Wesley came along with assurance. Around precisely that point gathered the Methodistic power. That wanting, learning was naught; that possessed, learning was not necessary. It only required good plain sense in these two persons to tell the story of their inner life as it had been developed under the Wesleyan teaching. They told it, and organized into a church the receptive hearers of their story. Hence American Methodism, with its century of strange scenes, its tireless work, and wonderful success.

We cannot here mention many of the distinguished names of the denomination; we must content ourselves with one, namely, Francis Asbury. If he did not first plant Methodism in the New World, he at least replanted and developed it. Under his vigilant eye it grew from a mere "reed, shaken by the wind," into a tree, sheltering, at the time of his death, seven hundred traveling preachers and between two and three hundred thousand members. He rode over the continent on horseback, with little regard for distance

eling preachers and between two and three hundred thousand members. He rode over the continent on horseback, with little regard for distance or fatigue. His life was crowded with work, until the very hours seemed to lag; he had no time to marry, no time for intentional recreation; but little need of human sympathy or human counsel or close social intercourse. He was frank as light, and yet reticent and mysterious. His appearance was stern, but covered a restrained and gentle humor which knew how to disclose itself upon any fitting occasion. He was the bishop of a continent, and yet the elder brother of his flock; he had the power of a king, and used it like a father. Under his labors and rule the denomination grew

to imply and roretell early and disastrous collapse, and yet when he died it seemed only to plume itself for loftler flights and to aim for still broader conquests.

The statistics of Methodism now, considering the period of its life in the country, are remarkable in a very high degree. It far outstrips all the other Protestant sects, both in the number of their churches and of their communicants. Its missionary collection for the last year rose above half a million of dollars; its missionaries are numerous, both at home and abroad; and its contribution to the ranks of the Union army is estimated by Dr. Stevens at 100,000 white, and 75,000 colored soldiers. Such, too, is the vigor of the denomination that they came out of the war appropriating \$1,000,000 to home and foreign evangelization, and resolving to raise several millions more during the Centenary year for education and for other purposes in the church.

When this success is looked at, and deliberately compared with that of other ecclesiastical bodies, we naturally begin to ask for the reason of the difference. Where lies its pecculiar power, its secret? This has sometimes been sought in its genuliar organization, especially in its distinct that the prizes of life here below are not whilm the continuation of the comparisation of the resonance of the difference. Where lies its pecculiar power, its secret? This has sometimes been sought specially in its distinct and its love feasts and class meetings. But these are its mere instruments, outgrowths, expressions of its inherent energy. It was, indeed, natural that a power such as Methodism has been sought especially in its identified to the benchmark of the power of Methodism has been sought especially in its doctrines. But it has, in fact, no peculiar doctrines. It teaches, indeed, and lays stress on Christian perfection, and yet in the same breath denies and rejects is lines perfection. It holds a mover and accepted by several other of the modern churches.

It is not probable that, for the present, there w

but in the manner of apprehending it. The genu-ine Methodist preacher of the Wesleyan or White-fieldian type had but little thought of creed or cat-echism as such. With him definitions were translated into fiery convictions. In his own experience he had felt sin rather than defined it; and, ence he had felt sin rather than defined it; and, when he came to preach about it, he had no thought of a treatise or discourse, but aimed only to show its "exceeding sinfulness." So, too, when his hearers yielded to his sturdy blows, and cried for mercy, if he attempted at all to define the process of conversion, it was only in the interests of an actual and pressing want; he cared but little for the case he made out, if he could only see in the burdened and struggling soul the dawn of the burdened and struggling soul the dawn of new spiritual consciousness. He preached faith when he did not and could not explain it. The difference between the early Methodists and

The difference between the early Methodists and other religionists, therefore, lay not in what they believed, but in the way they believed and in the way they felt. They trembled at sin as if it had been a second fearful personality confronting them in the human soul; they were as well assured of pardon as of existence; heaven seemed to them no further off than the neighboring hill-tops. Their feeling was therefore intense, and the word feeling gradually came to express their whole spiritual. them in the human soul; they were as well assured of pardon as of existence; heaven seemed to them no further off than the neighboring hill-tops. Their feeling was therefore intense, and the word feeling gradually came to express their whole spiritual state. This, of course, might easily run into abuse, and sometimes did. It was not the doctrine of Methodism that overcame, but the blaze in which it was wrapped; it was not the itinerancy that raised up the new people; a vapid orthodoxy on the itinerant's horse would have deepened the popular slumber; it was experience that set heart and doctrine on a flame, and out of the fire was born a conquering organization. The true power of Methodism lay precisely in that a papist, and it is whispered that he is more carntrange "warming of the heart" of Wesley, which for substance was the same in all Methodists, how-ever variously expressed. To tell this, to watch

ethodism.

It is true that much of this glow and confidence as entered into other sects, and doctrinal differ-ances are falling before its advances. Yet the great characteristic of Methodism still remains, and reveals itself in its stateliest churches. They annot sing their old hymns without giving a ring of warmth to both the prayer and the sermon

hich follows it. This peculiarity of *Methodism* has, no doubt, reatly contributed to its remarkable catholicity. Experience, not forms or doctrines, became the restone of its arch, and Calvinist and Arminian this principle, came together most lovingly esley himself found piety worthy to be printed lics and even in Unitarians. For entrance into is societies he required only the condition of "a esire to flee the wrath to come, and be saved

of Methodism is now opening. Whether or not the great educational schemes of this denomination and the spirit of other churches will modify it in-

KING LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM.

The following extract is taken from Peter Bayne's letter to the Watchman and Reflector of Feb. 1st:

The list of European notabilities is rapidly thin-The list of European notabilities is rapidly thinning. The old men are dying fast, and the young men are not remarkable. Leopold of Belgium has followed Lord Palmerston to the grave, and of him, as of Palmerston, it may be said that an era is buried with him. It will be worth while to glance at the man, the family from which he sprung, and the political situation over which in life he presided, and which cannot fail, sooner or later, to be affected by his death.

Leopold, late king of the Belgians, commenced life as a younger son of the family of Coburg. Patrimony he of course had none, but his blood was what the heralds would call good, and he was in the little circle of personages to whom the princesses of the royal family in Europe are marriageable. It was not much of a start in life, but Leopold was the man to make the most of it.

riageable. It was not much of a start in life, but Leopold was the man to make the most of it. With cool brain, sound physical constitution, and an hereditary gift of self-command, he was born to conquer circumstances by observing, understanding, and, on occasion, yielding to it. With fine comprehensiveness, he had generalized the contingencies of royal life in Europe, in the age of revolutions, and was a consummate master of the art of adaptation. He knew that a king today might be on his travels to-morrow, and he made arrangements for a comfortable existence, day might be on his travels to-morrow, and he made arrangements for a comfortable existence, in case he should be compelled to take furnished lodings. In 1848 the most rabid of the Belgian imitators of the revolution in France wished to get rid of him, and stormed and vociferated in their usual fashion. Leopold quietly informed them, that if it was desired that he should abditable was ready to take his department. them, that if it was desired that he should abdicate, he was ready to take his departure. He would have come to England, taken a house in London, and a farm in the country, studied the best works upon agriculture, and, with the million or two of sovereigns which he had saved, made a very tolerable existence of it.

The revolutionists were dreadfully taken aback when Leopold thus took them at their word. They felt much in the position of the hot-headed youth, who tells all the world that he will kill himself unless his cousin is given him in marriage, when

who tells all the world that he will kill himself unless his cousin is given him in marriage, when a judicious uncle presents him with a very sharp knife, and whispers confidentially that it would be a very civil thing and a great relief to the family if he would apply it to his own weasand. In such cases suicide does not take place, and when the Belgian anarchists saw how easy it would be to deprive themselves of the benefit of being governed by one of the wisset and justest would be to deprive themselves of the behend being governed by one of the wisest and justest men in Europe, they said no more of abdication. It was understood for the future, that the obligation was mutual, and that if Belgium could not do without Leopold, Leopold at least could do without Belgium.

He was not a man of enthusiasm, of ambition, of greatness in any form, but he had an accurate appreciation of facts, and a felicitous knack of turning them to his own advantage. He was oftered the throne of Greece, and for a young man of genius and intrepidity few spheres could have nobler attractions than the throne of Greece. But Belgium was safer and quieter, and when the two countries sued for his hand, Leopold stretched it out to the more sober, more prosaic, more safe and steady of the claimants. He was the husman for the buckets with brick and cement are conveyed, and up which the excavated clay is hoisted, to be dumped into the lake through an inclined trough. This shaft, seventy feet long and about six feet in diameter, is of thick iron plates bolted together. Its lower end is about twenty-five feet below the bed of the lake. At the bottom, on the east side of the shaft, a small chamber, called the "Adit," has been hollowed out, in which tools may be deposited and visitors may find refuge while the platform in the shaft is

DEATH.

It is not probable that, for the present, there will be any manifest or startling results from the death of the Belgian king. He was of course a buttress of Belgian independence against assault, the very idea of its being attacked during his lifetime having been inadmissible. But the only man in Europe who would, at any moment when it could be done profitably to his own court, assail Belgium, is Count Bismark, and even Count Bismark will not dare to attack Belgium now. It is only on the hypothesis that this violent and unprincipled minister could induce Napoleon III. to become his accomplice, that Belgium could be supposed to be in danger; and Napoleon III. with all his defects, is too good a man to intrigue with Bismark against Belgian independence. Count Bismark is happily below the common level of European intelligence, honor and virtue. He still believes in the rude and barbaric theory that nations are made great by conquest, and it is paintions are made great by conquest, and it is painful to think that there are Prussians to be found ful to think that there are Prussians to be found who adopt his views. But that madness which possessed the French when they sent millions of men to drench the fields of Europe with their blood, in pursuit of glory and empire, has lost its hold on the nation. Intelligent Frenchmen do not wish to overrun Belgium, and the Emperor of the French is, on this point, quite on a level with the intelligence of his people. His greeting to Leopold II., when the news of the late king's death reached the Tuilleries, was the sincere declaration of Napoleon III., that he had no designs against Belgium. Should Count Bismark hint, therefore, that, on condition of Prussia being left to work her will among the minor German States,

a papiet, and it is whispered that he is more earnest in his Roman Catholicism than his father was in his Protestantism. It is impossible not to entertain the apprehension that such a man may become the tool of the priests. ome the tool of the priests. His intention oubtless good, his devotion to the independent and to the constitutional liberties of his country incere; but it is an easy thing for a priestly ad viser to suborn conscience in a political quarrel, and to impress a devout if not superstitious mind with the conviction that one particular course of conduct would be pleasing, and another displeasing, to the Most High. Should Leopold II. between the displacement of the Ultramonter of the Constant of ray the slightest leaning to the Ultramontane party, the alarm among the Belgian Liberals would be excessive, and the strife of faction would ecome more fierce and embittered even than it become more herce and embittered even than it has hitherto been. The Ultramontane party throughout Europe is essentially one. It may fall in with popular institutions where it finds them, and profess loyalty to them, nay, constrain itself for a time to support them. But the sympathy of popery, if we search into its depths, is with des-posism. Here in Europe, if we except that party popery, if we search into its depths, is with despotism. Here in Europe, if we except that party of Dollinger and Passaglia which is proscribed by the papacy, there are, in plain truth, no Liberal Roman Catholics. Despotic tendencies, therefore, may develop themselves on the part of the new king and his Ultramontane allies in Belgium; the way of fection, may end in actual fighting; and king and his Ultramontane allies in Belgium; the war of faction may end in actual fighting; and unnexation to France may restore tranquillity to he situation

MAGNIFICENT ENGINEERING.

The following interesting description of the great engineering operation at Chicago to supply he city with water from Lake Michigan, is take from a letter to the Boston Transcript of the 30th ult., dated Chicago, Jan 17:

By invitation of Mr. E. S. Chesbrough, the City Engineer, I accompanied the contractors for the Lake Tunnel and a small party of gentlemen on an expedition, this morning, through the ice of Lake Michigan, as far as the "Crib"—two miles as, for nearly the whole distance, ice from one to three inches in thickness had to be broken by the force of the tug-boat; but this small obstacle hardly impeded our motion, and showers of ice-spray flew from the bows on either side and glided off on the solid surface. In twenty minutes the ice-voyage was finished, and we were moored by the side of the only house on this continent built in the middle of the lake. The Crib of Lake Michigan is as much larger than any of the lake habitations which have been discovered in Switzerland, as the Falls of Niagara are larger than the Falls of Schaffhausen. It is not a mere hut, a few rods from the shore, resting upon piles; but it is a strong fortress, solid as the hills resting upon the bed of the lake, forty feet below, and able to defy frosts and hurricanes, and all the shock and wear of time. On Monday last, fifty feet of ice were piled upon it, and seen at a little distance, it had the volume and glitter of a huge iceberg. It is the boast of the engineers that no possible force that can be brought against it can move it a hair's breadth from its place, and that it is as sure as any earthwork against the move improved breadth from its place, and that it is as sure as any earthwork against the most improved artillery. Externally, the Crib is a pentagon. This shape was chosen, instead of the circle, that there might be angles to cut the ice and break the force of the waves. The diameter of the pentagon, from angle to angle, is some eighty feet. The exterior surface is a mass of solid timber, some eighteen inches thick, botted and cemented together. About twenty-five feet inside of this is according circular mass of timber, the beams of side walls of the Crib, and serve to support the house erected above it. The whole space between the outside and inside walls is filled solidly with earth and stones, from the bottom of the lake to a height some twelve or fifteen feet above the surface; at once anchoring the whole structure, and effectually preventing all leaking or filtration. On the top is a large house, some two or three stories high, with an observatory on the summit, a steamengine of twenty-five horse-power on one side, sleeping-rooms, offices, tool-rooms, a large dining-room, kitchen, and every convenience. Forty-five men live here, and find it a warm and comfortable habitation, notwithstanding its exposed position men live here, and find it a warm and comfortable habitation, notwithstanding its exposed position—much more comfortable than a house on the shore. They work by relays, day and night, like the workmen in a coal-pit or a rolling mill. The use of the steam-engine is to raise and lower the platform in the central shaft, down which the men and the buckets with brick and cement are conveyed, and up which the excavated clay is hoisted,

on its journeys. On the west side the Tunnel has been started toward the shore, to meet the shore end, some half mile away, under the lake. Some thirty feet have already been constructed. Two workmen go forward with the pickaxe, and as fast as the clay is dislodged it is thrown into large tubs, hauled to the platform, hoisted and thrown into the waters. The descending slide brings down in the tubs bricks and mortar; and an oval arch of five-and-a-half feet inner span speedily rounds off the cavity and hides the clay. The mass press close upon the diggers, and the hole is hardly dry from the pick-axe before it is walled up. The material—blue clay—is easily wrought and separated. There are now no strata of rock and no loose stones, and there is not the least danger to the workmen of being buried up. The principal annoyance is the confined space, and the difficulty of free muscular action. Light is furnished by lanterns, and as yet the air is pure.

On the different faces of the Crib are apertures at varying elevations, through which the outside water will be admitted to the central well. One of these is near the surface of the lake; another about fifteen feet lower; and the third near the bed of the lake. These apertures are guarded by gates, which open and shut with great ease—a boy of twelve years can handle them. By means of these gates the quantity and quality of the water can be regulated, and they can choose its temperature. When they are all shut, in a little time the Tunnel can be exhausted of water and examined from end to end.

The shore end of the Tunnel has now penetra-

time the Tunnel can be exhausted of water and examined from end to end.

The shore end of the Tunnel has now penetrated five thousand feet into the lake, and in a few days the full mile will be reached and half the work will be finished. A railway has been constructed through the long and narrow arch, and small mules drag the loaded ear through the darkness. The bad air is pumped out through a pipe, and the workmen are supplied with the good air which rushes in to take its place. Some "firedamp" has been found as the work has gone farther under the lake, and the "safety lamp" is necessary for protection. But no accident has yet occurred, and the explosions have been slight. From present appearances, the whole tunnel enterprise is likely to prove not only one of the most wonderful, but one of the safest and most successful enterprises of American engineering. There

ful enterprises of American engineering. There are sceptics who doubt if the calculations can be so unerring, and hint that the two ends of the Tunnel may not come fairly together, and may even pass one another in the bed of the lake. In spite of their doubts, the engineers aftirm that the two ends are perfectly in line, and that they are as sure to strike one another accurately as if they had been measured on the surface. With the behad been measured on the surface. With the beginning of another year they promise the good
people of Chicago that they shall have pure water
flowing through their houses, free from mineral
and vegetable matter, free from the slime and filth
and fish that now compose that brown fluid that
they are forced to draw and use, and drink with
loathing;—and all for the trifling sum of \$350;
-000. No city in the Union will have so excellent,
copious and unfailing a water-supply at so cheap
a rate as this "Garden City" of the West.

Under the above heading the editor of the Cenral Christian Advocate has the following, referring to the article in the Independent to which Bishop impson replied:

The Independent has struck a blow at the Methodist Church which might have been spared if a better knowledge of the real situation had been sought. The learned and excellent Methodist sought. The learnest and sought sought sought sought who wrote the editorial to which Bishop Simpson replied has not labored on Southern soil, and has not the experience of some of his

hey contradict our own theories. Color ought not o be regarded in ecclesiastical nor civil legislation as a warrant for granting or withholding rights. If the *Independent* and its correspondent had objected to the want of representation in the colored Conferences there would have been ome show of justice in its strictures, but it assails veritable wind-mill instead of a terrible giant. We often worship with colored men, and so do our brethren here, and we do not know that caste has a particle of influence on our songs or hearts; but it is a fact that our colored brethren prefer their own house and their own colored preacher. We have a congregation of colored people in this city, and we know that they refuse to receive a white pastor, and the Presiding Elder has been obliged to supply them as best he could with a man of their own color. We do not know of a colored congregation in this State that would be willing congregation in this State that would be willing to go in with a white congregation and be served by a white pastor. This is a fact which no one acquainted with the matter can deny. This fact is the most embarrassing one in the way of evangelizing the blacks or organizing those already converted. They want to be together, and they will be in spite of our theories. We must have colored pastors for these people or lose them. The Presiding Elders of the Missouri and Arkansas Conference know this well, and the question is, Where shall we get the men? We believe there is no church in Christendom that more heartily despises caste than the Methodist Episcopal Church, but she must use common sense in dealing with this as with other questions.

Bishop Thomson has organized an Annual Conference which has on its roll black men and white men. This solves the question, and takes away all that remains of the old leaven. We think the whole church will rejoice to hear of our pro-

away all that remains of the old leaven. We think the whole church will rejoice to hear of our pro-gress in breaking down the spirit of caste. The next General Conference will probably organize other "colored" Conferences, and we hope will

REMARKABLE CASE. A Kalamazoo, Michigan, correspondent of

etroit Advertiser relates the following: A Mrs. Howland, who has long been a r of this county, and who has been hopelessly insane for nearly thirty years, was sent for by her husband in California. Accompanied by a daughter-in-law, she left here, and proceeded on the journey by steamer. When out about four days from New York, a most violent storm arose, which lasted three days, seriously threstening the delasted three days, seriously threatening the de-struction of the steamer and all on board. When, however, the storm abated, what was the surprise and delight of the daughter to find that the old and delight of the daughter to find that the old lady had suddenly recovered her mind, and was perfectly sane, though she was at a loss to know how she was in the place, and under the circumstances she found herself on awakening from such a long sleep of the intellectual faculties. On arriving at San Francisco, what was the astonishment of her husband to meet her whom he had not seen for nine years, and whom he had deemed hopelessly a maniac, sound and well, and joyfully recognizing him. This was a year ago. Letters recently received by her friends here state that there has been no return of the disease whatever.

I want to tell you a secret. The way to make urself pleasant to others is to show them attended. The whole world is like the miller at Mansserve you, if you gave the same cause. Let every one, therefore, see that you do care for them, by showing them the small courtesies, in which there is no parade, whose voice is still to please, and which manifest themselves by tender and affectionate looks, and little acts of attention, given the state of the servery little enjoyment.

PASTORAL DUTIES.—There never was a time when there was more faithful preaching than at present. It is not for the lack of it that there are present. It is not for the lack of it that there are no more revivals. But there is not enough of earnest personal appeal. For want of it many of the deepest impressions produced in the sanctuary are soon effaced. Personal appeals joined to the public ministrations would impress many others who are now indifferent. And how large is the proportion of those who rarely or never visit the sanctuary. Are they to be passed over? What

The Centenary. LADIES' CENTRAL CENTENARY ASSOCIA-

Our readers will learn from the following who the ladies in New York and vicinity are proposing

At a meeting of Methodist ladies of New York At a meeting of Methodist ladies of New York and vicinity, held in the chapel of St. Paul's M. E. Church on the 31st ult., the organization of the Ladies' Central Centenary Association was completed. The association is designed to embrace the ladies of New York, New York East, Newark, New Jersey, and Troy Conferences. The following officers were appointed: Directress, Mrs. Wm. B. Skidmore; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Dr. Olin; recording secretary, Miss Janes; treasurer, Mrs. H. J. Baker. A Constitution was adopted. The Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Julia M. Olin

has issued the following earnest and timely appeal to the ladies of the several Conferences na

DEAR FRIENDS :- We ask you to aid us in our el fort to build a Mission House in the city of New York, as a grand monument for the Centenary year, worthy of the church which, by her liberal contributions, has so nobly proved her love for the mis ary cause. We call upon you to procure the fund-necessary for erecting a suitable building on a cen-tral commanding site. Such a one would affor-not only rooms for the secretaries and for the meetings of the Missionary Board, but a large hal in which tea-meetings or missionary breakfast might be given, to introduce to the members of our churches missionaries en route for their distant fields of labor. Such social gatherings in the Wesleyan Centenary Hall in London have awakened many hallowed emotions, and have contributed to the heartiness and warmth of feeling with which the missionary work is cherished by the Wesley

May we not hope for a deepening of our love for missions, as in such meetings we obtain definit information about the fields of labor where th church is fighting her battles and winning her tri umphs, and become familiar with the faces and the voices of those who are going to the dark lands as

This Mission House would extend its hospitalit they may spend in New York making the necessar preparations for their voyage, or awaiting the sailing of the vessel that is to bear them to their des tination. It would furnish rooms where they might be comfortably accommodated, and where suitable arrangements could be made for their entertainment. Thus, instead of going to boarding-houses or hotels, where their last days in a Christian land would be oppressed by a feeling of loneliness and dreariness in a great busy city where none knew of their coming or going, they would be the guests of the church, they would feel the grasp of kind hands, and be cheered by the sight of friendly faces. After the great wrench from their homes and their near and dear friends, they would have a new bond of fellowship with Christian hearts, and have tones of sympathy and words of cheer to carry on. It would furnish rooms where they migh have tones of sympathy and words of cheer to carry

with them over the great deep.
Such are some of the reasons that have induce
us to select for our special work the Mission House one of the objects designated by the General Cen-tenary Committee. Such an object, we are convinced, will appeal at once to the great heart of the church. For such an object we ask with all confi-dence a contribution from every Methodist, and we are sure that every one will be glad to give som thing for the erection of a mor which as the church of the next hundred ver lengthens its cords and strengthens its stakes, will be needed as the head quarters of its great mis

ask for concentrated effort. You cann make another year so memorable with gifts and sacrifices. During the great crisis through which our country has just passed she required specia acts of devotion from her children—labor, gifts, and loving service. So during this year our church calls for her sons and daughters for some special gift to testify to the millions who may celebrate the second centenary of the Methodist Episcopal Church their thankfulness for the past, and their

NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE. To the Members of the M. E. Church in the N. I

CONFERENCE CENTENARY COMMITTEE. At a recent meeting of this Committee, it was

made our duty to offer you the following advisor hints and suggestions respecting the appropriate celebration of this interesting epoch in our denomi-national history.

The Committee earnestly recommend all pastors,

and all who supply pulpits, to preach appropriate discourses, one or more, immediately in all our congregations. And it seems to us that with some others, the following thoughts should be prominently presented: 1. Our great occasion for thanksgiving to God for his great goodness to us as a people, in all the success and prosperity he has granted us, and especially for such instrumentalities as he has

blessed to our personal salvation and the salvation of our children That the occasion should be improved urging all to special and earnest prayer for the outpouring of the Spirit during this Centenary year, that we may enter on the second century of ou history with a greatly quickened spirituality an

efficiency.

3. In the review of the great accomplishments of our church, under God, during the past, through our itinerancy, missionary and educational movements, let us take care to magnify the grace of God rather than ourselves, the insignificant workmen. Yet it is due to all our people, even the unreading, to know something of the magnitude of our work, in all its departments, at home and abroad.

4. This truthful state of things now existing with

us will partially reveal our obligation for the fu-Freely ve have received: freely give." Onr duty to give education and the gospel to the world is proportioned to our power of numbers, intelligence and wealth, with favoring providences. Hence, when we consider our strength, we must

also consider our duty.

5. A full and clear view should be given to the people, of the earnest and pressing work for us during the coming century. This, aside from a vigorous support of our home means of grace, will lie mostly in the direction of missionary and educa-tional labors. Happily now, the masses of our peo-ple are becoming deeply and practically interested in the missionary cause, and it is hoped the happy auspices of this year will greatly increase their

auspices of this year will greatly increase their in-terest in our denominational system of education, as seen in the wants of our ministry and the masses of our young people. And, if so, our crippled and poverty-stricken schools will find relief, 6. The plans of the church as set forth by the General Committee, should be carefully stated and fully explained by the pastors, so no misapprehen-sion can arise as to the appropriation of the chari-ties offered by a grateful people. ties offered by a grateful people.

The people should be invited to take into prayer

fal consideration at once the subject of their in-tended Centenary offering to be presented this year—considering well how large it should be, and year—considering well now large it should be, and to what object or objects appropriated, under the advice of the General Committee. The General Conference provided, by its own action, and by the action of the Committee sanctioned by that body, for two classes of objects to receive the contributions and offerings of our people. The one general and connectional, and the other local and special. The general and connectional objects have already been named and published to the church; the local objects it is provided shall be specified by eac

The people will take notice that the Committee rec nem to direct their own offerings to such o the specified objects as they prefer; but all unspeci-fied offerings will be appropriated as set forth in the general plan. Much care and free consultation will be useful in reference to the most appropriate ob

How glorious our privilege to join in these festivi ties! But it will never be repeated with us. When it will occur a second time, we shall have been gath-ered to the God of our fathers; but by his grace we will leave to all following centuries the ev dences of our undying attachm Zion, in those institutions whos ent to our belove Zion, in those institutions whose power will be fel more and more as the centuries roll by.

L. D. Barrows, Chairman.

E. COOKE, Secretary.

NEW HAMPSHIRE CONFERENCE. To the Several Centenary Committees within

DEAR BRETHREN :- It is thought desirable to have DEAR BRETHEN:—It is thought desirable to have a meeting of all the Centenary Committees which have been appointed within the bounds of our Conference some time this winter. And, as Bishop Baker is to deliver a Centenary Address before the members of the Biblical Institute on the 22d inst., the undersigned deem it a fit occasion for the meeting of these several Committees, that they may hear these several Committees, that they may hear thop's address, and at the same time take such action as may seem proper, for the celebration of the Centenary of Methodism within our Conference the present year. We therefore invite you to meet at the M. E. Church in Concord, on the 22d inst., at 10 1-2 o'clock, A. M. The brethren generally in the vicinity of Concord are invited to be present on this occasion. The names of the members of the several committees are as follows:

Central Branch Committee.—Rev. E. Adams, Hon. T. L. Tullock, Wm. Prescott, M.D.
Conference Committee.—Rev. E. Adams, Hon. T.
L. Tullock, Rev. A. C. Manson, Ira E. Chase, M.D.,
Rev. Jas. Thurston, Hon. A. F. Fiske, Rev. James
Pike, Isaac C. Noyes, Esq., Rev. S. G. Kellogg,
Wm. A. Berry. Esq.

DISTRICT COMMITTEES .- Dover District .- Rev. A. C. Manson, Rev. E. Smith, Rev. J. Pike, L. E. Chase, M.D., Moses Bates, Esq., Geo. Woodbury, Esq. Concord District—Rev. E. Adams, Rev. D. P. Leavitt, Rev. C. Holman, O. S. McQuestion, Esq. M. H. Marston, Esq., J. P. Johnson, Esq. C. Manson, Rev. E. Smith, Rev. J. Pike, I. E. Chase Claremont District—Rev. Jas. Thurston, Rev. C. Dinsmore, B. F. Sawyer, Esq., Rev. R. S. Stubbs. J. Cooper, Esq., J. F. Prindle, Esq.

E. ADAMS,

Rev. J. H. McCarty, of Detroit, Mich., reports the Centenary movement of his church, as follows "Yesterday, 31st Inst., was devoted to the Cenenary cause by the Central M. E. Church in this ity. The pastors were assisted by Rev. Drs. Hacity. The pastors were assisted by Rev. Drs. Haven and Jocelyn. The amount raised yesterday reaches the sum of \$16,325, which we hope to bring up to \$20,000 by October. This is the key-note for

From a private note just received, we learn the the Conference Centenary Committee have fixed upon \$150,000 as the Centenary thank-offering of the New Jersey Conference, and there is every res son to believe it will be raised.

Missions. FROM OUR MISSION ROOMS AT NEW YORK

OUR NEW CHURCH IN COPENHAGEN, DENMARK The great event of the year 1865 was the finishin of one of the most beautiful churches in Copenh gen, designed to be the head and home of our Scandinavian Missions. It is called St. Paul's Those who have seen it say it is one of the mos substantial and beautiful Methodist churches in the world. It is built of brick, and the walls are six feet thick at the base of the spire, and are carried up four and a half feet thick to the roof. These everlasting walls were required by the city author ities. The other parts of the building had to be made to correspond. This increased the expens-very considerably. We have received a front view and a side view of this church from H. Dollner Esq., of New York, who has been very liberal in his aid to build-this beautiful church in his native city. It was dedicated on Sunday, Jan. 6, in the presence, probably, of the most distinguished au dience ever assembled to participate in the public worship of the Methodist Episcopal Church. We are indebted to Mr. Dollner for the following ac-counts of the dedication, which he received in pricounts of the dedication, which he received in private correspondence and through the public papers of Copenhagen: "Jan. 7, 1866. Yesterday, St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church was dedicated by a solemn service in the presence of as many people as the house could contain. Among those present we noticed the United States minister, Mr. Wright, formerly governor of Indiana, the governor of our city, several members of Parliament, and many others. Services were opened by singing a many others. Services were opened by singing a hymn, after which the pastor of the church, Rev. C Willerup, from the pulpit, expressed his joy that this temple of the Lord was now finished, and presented his thanks to all far and near who aided in the complete of the work. the accomplishment of the work. After reading a portion of the Scriptures by his associate, Rev. Mr. Rye, he dedicated the church to the service of Almighty God, and prayed for God's blessing to Mr. Rye, he dedicated the church to the service of Almighty God, and prayed for God's blessing to rest upon it and upon the congregation, and then prayed for the royal family, the cabinet, etc. After another hymn Governor Wright appeared before the altar, and in a lively and powerful address (translated from English to Danish by Rev. Mr. Rye) expressed the joy he felt at being present at that solemn hour with a people who could boast of so many courageous men, and from whom so many great sailors had gone out into the world. Though language, customs, and ceremonies differed so language, customs, and ceremonies differed somuch, he hoped a unity in Christ might be obtained between Danes and Americans, and, referring to between Danes and Americans, and, referring this own experience of life, he explained the significance of the Scriptures as the teacher of man kind, and as the means by which civilization had spread over the world. Another hymn was sung, after which pastor Willerup preached a sermon from Rom. xii. 1, 2. After the sermon anothe

from Rom. xil. 1, 2. After the sermon another hymn was sung, then a short prayer by the pastor, then the benediction, and the service closed by a postludium by the organ."

The preceding is the account which a principal city paper gave of the dedication. Bro. Dollner's private letters give a more particular account. From these he sends us the following: "St. Paul's M. E. Church, Copenhagen, Denmark, was dedicated Jan 6th in the presence of about one thousand ed Jan. 6th, in the presence of about one thousand people, among whom were many high officials, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the governor of the city, some generals of the army, professors from city, some generals of the army, professors from the university, some of the Lutheran ministers, some of the old nobility, and the American Minister, Gov. Wright, from Berlin, who obviously attracted most attention. He made a powerful address, translated on the spot by Rev. P. K. Rye; and although it lost much of its power by translation, yet it made a profound impression. His remarkable head, the weight of his words, his very animated gesticulation, his clear thoughts, his sincere love of mankind, all supported by his imnovacere love of mankind, all supported by his immova ble faith in the Bible, created a deep impression and contrasted strongly with the quiet dignity of the dedicatory sermon. And while the occasion will be well remembered for a long time to come the presence, appearance, and speech of our American minister will be the last to fade away." One letter to Bro. Dollner says he is an "unforgeta man." Bro. Dollner in the simplicity of his heart writes to the Corresponding Secretary and says:
"My dear brother, next to the good Lord I thank
you for all you have done in bringing about the
building of this church, which in time will, with God's blessing, produce an abundant fruit, to the

glory of his name and to the credit of the Mission-NEW MISSIONARIES IN INDIA .- James Yong, Esq. of Calcutta, writes us under date of Dec. 22: Messrs. Weatherby and Spencer, with their wives, arrived on the 14th instant by the mail steamer 'Delhi.' Rev. Mr. Thomas, from Bareilly, and Rev. Mr. Broadbent, of the Wesleyan Mission here, and Mr. Broadbent, of the Wesleyan Mission here, and I went on board the steamer at Garden Reach, a few miles down the river, to receive the brethren and bid them welcome to this part of India." After a brief stay in the city, he says, "Friday was a busy day with them, and I hardly know yet how they contrived to get through all the business they had to manage. Manage it they did, however, thanks to Mr. Thomas's knowledge and energy, and on Saturday morning at eight o'clock they and on Saturday morning at eight o'clock they started from the other side of the Hooghley by rail for their respective scenes of labor in the Northwest provinces. Their purpose was to remain in Allahabad on the Sabbath, and proceed again on Monday to Cawnpore and Gazeeabad, the railwa stations nearest to Lucknow and Moradabad. In the interval I have not heard of their progress from Mr. Thomas, but most likely all of them are safely at their destinations about this date. I have no doubt they will prove a most acceptable accession to your mission in this land; and I carnestly trus they will be long spared in health and strength to be efficient coadjutors to the many good men and true now at work, and who so well represent you

INCREASE IN OFFERINGS. - The million seem coming. Here are four letters at once. One says, my people have given \$1,700 against \$1150; another, \$1,000 against \$750; a third, \$800 against \$250; the fourth, \$800 against \$350; and of these, the writers say, the givers had no idea when giving that their offerings would present any such aggr gates as the results show. In two of the congr gations the offerings were all made in the mor ing, and their altars were surrounded with penients and converts in the evening.

Communications.

DEDICATION AT STAFFORD SPRINGS. It was my privilege to attend the dedication he new Methodist Episcopal Church at Stafford Springs, Conn. I had never visited the place beore, and to the pleasure of being present at the edication, was added that of forming a number of acquaintances, and as agreeable ones as will und in any part of the land.

Stafford Springs is an enterprising and growing village on the New London Northern Railroad, about twenty or twenty-five miles southeast of Springfield, Mass. Methodism has a strong hold there, having gathered into its communion its full share of the wealth and intelligence of the place, snare of the weath and intelligence of the place, and at the same time retaining the primitive style of picty. As an evidence of their enterprise, they have during the past season erected a beautiful church at a cost of about twenty thousand dollars. The house is pleasantly located, built of wood, and painted white. The extreme length is 83 feet, width 46 feet, height of spire 130 feet; height of audience room 25 feet, of vestry 11 feet. The pullder, with whom the trustees expressed them. builder, with whom the trustees expressed them-selves as highly satisfied, was Mr. T. D. Johnson,

The dedicatory sermon of Bishop Janes was pronounced by many who had heard him repeatedly the best sermon they ever heard him preach, which is sufficient praise. It was founded on the vision of Isaiah, Isa. vi. 1-8. After the sermon, a collection of over \$1,100 was taken, to aid in freeing the house from debt. In the evening Rev. Ira G. Bid-well, of Troy, N. Y., preached, under some embar-rassments, a rousing sermon on Eternity; and the large audience, which at both services had com-

large audience, which at both services had completely filled the church, went away feeling that it
had been a great day in Israel.

Rev. Josiah T. Benton, who is about closing his
third year among the people of Stafford Springs,
will have the satisfaction, on leaving, of having
aided in building the finest church on the New
London District, and of leaving to his successors a
much pleasanter heritage in this respect than that
which he has himself enjoyed.

Viator.

Will the preachers in the New England Conference see that the requisition of the Discipline (page 254-5) with reference to the appointment of a committee in the last Quarterly Conference, to estimate the amount processor for each supersymmetry and the control of the conference of t mittee in the last Quarterly Conference, to estimate the amount necessary for each superannuated minister, or widow of our ministers within the bounds of your charge? Please, brethren, have this matter very carefully attended to. It is highly important that ample justice should be done the warworn veterans of the cross, and their last days made most comfortable.

Please also read the resolutions of the last Minutes on this subject. We hope, too, that all recipients of the funds of the Preachers' Aid Society will immediately fill the blanks sent them by the Secretary, and forward the same to him. We want to make you as comfortable as our resources will allow, and we find the knowledge of these facts

ispensable to an equitable distribution of our ney. Your own comfort is our only aim. Grong Whittaken, Sec. Com. Com. of Preachers' Aid Society.

ANTI-TOBACCO PRIZE TRACTS

W. Corpositor Lines; Watch'r

That the use of tobacco is an evil to the purse body, the brain, and the heart, no man who ha the body, the brain, and the heart, no man who has carefully weighed the matter will deny. Several friends deeply impressed with this fact, having promised to furnish the Tract Society with the means, the Board of Managers offer the following premiums for the three best tracts on the evils resulting from the use of tobacco:

1. One hundred dollars for the best tract, not exceeding thirty-six parces, on the effects produced by

ceeding thirty-six pages, on the effects produced by the use of tobacco upon the body, the mind, and the heart. In this tract the writer is expected to present the latest results of scientific inquiry re specting the action of tobacco on the physical an

ental organism.

2. Seventy-five dollars for the best tract, not expeding thirty-two pages, upon the effects of the se of tobacco on ministerial character, influence nd effectiveness. In this tract the writer is no expected to discuss the results of scientific inquir-any further than they are necessary as the basis of

3. Seventy-five dollars for the best appeal to boys gainst the use of tobacco. This tract should consist largely of illustrative facts, and must not exeed thirty-two pages.

Competitors for the above prizes must send i

Competitors for the above prizes must send in their manuscripts, addressed to the Rev. Dr. Wise, Corresponding Secretary, 200 Mulberry Street, prior to the 1st of May next; each manuscript to be accompanied with the name and address of the writer in a sealed envelope, which will not be opened until the prizes are awarded.

The Committees to adjudge the prizes will be announced hereafter in our church papers.

REPORT OF CHURCH EXTENSION COLLEC

MR. EDITOR:—I suppose the blanks furnished the preachers for their statistical reports to their several Conferences, will not be prepared for the report of the amount collected for the Church Extended. sion Society, as ordered by the last General Con-ference, (Dis., p. 99.) But it is desirable to have that report with the others, and every loyal mem-ber and preacher will desire to do something for so worthy a cause, as well as for all others co nected with the growth or establishment of Meth-dism. This collection is the first extra Centenary one, and it is hoped we shall strike the key-not-tigh. Yours truly, W. H. STRISON. igh. Yours truly, Danielsonville, Conn., Feb. 3.

Zion's Herald.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1866 Terms of the Herald, \$2.50 per year, in advance

ALL RIGHT ON THE CENTENARY OUESTION When the ladies of the Northwest first sent their nvitation to their New England sisters to co perate with them in raising money for the erection of a building to be called Heck Hall, in connection with the Garrett Biblical Institute at Evanston, Ill., objection was made to their plan as not being broad enough. The Biblical Institute at Concord, the first-born of Methodist parer tage in America, was supposed to be equally worthy, as it was known to have a much smalle ndowment and to be more in need of funds. Th Methodists of New England believed that their own Biblical Institute was justly entitled to their first care, and actually needed all their spare funds. When this fact was understood at the West, the ladies of Chicago and vicinity promptly and magnanimously enlarged their plan so as to embrace the Concord Biblical Institute, and to place it upon an equal footing with the one a Evanston. The Centenary Committee, at thei neeting in New York, accepted the ladies' propo

sition, and incorporated it into their plan as a

mportant part of the Centenary movement. On this new basis the Methodist ladies of New England were invited to join the enterprise, and o-operate with the whole sisterhood of the church n raising funds to assist our Theological Institu tions in this great and noble work of educating the future ministry of our church. Some of our friends were a little reluctant about accepting that invi-First impressions not being favorable, it required little time to conquer their tender prejudices Our friends abroad, not understanding our delibrate ways, began to be impatient at our delay nd talked of striking us off their lists and "leav ing New England out in the cold." We pray then not to get out of patience with us, but to manifes forbearance and much of that charity "which suf ereth long and is kind," which is "not easily provoked" and "never faileth." Easterly wind metimes prevail on this coast. The Vankees ar peculiar people. We must have our own tim think, and take our own way in thinking. W want to look at the subject, through the subject and all around the subject. The women mus wait until the men give it their sanction. If the latter want time to guess, whittle or whistle before coming to a final conclusion, they should be allowed to take their own time and have their own way This is our hereditary right. We Yankees were brought up from childhood in this way as the way we "should go," and our friends, now we have ecome old, must not be tried if we do "not de part from it." If the world will only wait ou

me, and allow us to come to it in our own way we shall not only "do about right," but contribute o the good cause our full share.

We are happy, however, to announce that o his question New England is all right now. Th work of organizing among the Methodist ladies of this city in harmony with the plan recomm by the "Central Centenary Committee," ha already commenced, and we trust will be proscuted with vigor until the whole work is accor plished.

We rejoice in this unity of co-operation now cured. It will do us good religiously, it will d the church good spiritually, it will do the caus good financially, to work heartily together arounome connectional object of general interest How important for the credit of the denomination that Methodism, during its first Centenary year should present a solid front, sectionalism as muc as possible being laid aside, and with no spirit ecession or schism to be found in the ranks! eems to us a happy thought, that of inviting the ntire ladyhood of Methodism to interest themselves in and to co-operate with our Theologica Seminaries for the purpose of educating the future ministry of the church. That is a noble object worthy of their devotion and of their offerings How it will touch and quicken the most vital an delicate forces of the church, for all its holy wome thus to unite to strike the keys of sacred power an send increasing waves of a regenerating influer through all the coming ages.

We hope our sisters of New England will ent promptly and heartily into this enterprise, and ne e outdone in zeal and active devotion by the ladies of any other locality. We are well awar that the Methodists of New England are no wealthy. A very few in some of our large citie ave amassed princely fortunes, which they piously catter with a liberal hand; but the great mass our membership are not in affluent circumstances Hence the offerings, with few exceptions, will of necessity be comparatively small. They will be like the widow's mite, yet we hope all will remember this cause, and give to it something with a cheerful heart.

We have no doubt New England will give he full share to this specific enterprise. But our friends in other parts of the country must not expect too much of their Eastern sisters. Probably the Methodists in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois hold to-day, on an average, five dollars of property to one among the Methodists of New England, including even all our wealthiest men. We have had a very good opportunity to judge in this matter from acquaintance and personal observation. We have been favored with an inside view of Methodism East and West. When we come to New York and the Middle States, we cannot speak

not be expected to compete with them only in earnestness and devotion to the cause. Our ladies can be as wide awake, as active, and as persistent as the sisterhood in other localities, and we trust they will be; but it would be unjust to expect them to make as liberal offerings as those who can draw from three or four times their amount of wealth. Understanding each other at the outset they will be prepared to appreciate each other's

labors when the final result is declared. The terms of this arrangement are as follows The first one hundred thousand dollars contribut by all the Methodist ladies of this country is to be divided equally between the two Biblical Institutes, the one which is now at Concord, N. H., but to be removed to Boston or vicinity, and the other at Evanston, Ill., each receiving \$50,000. We call now for hearty responses and co-operation

The Trustees of the New England Biblical In stitute, at their meeting last week, unanimously passed the following:

passed the following:

Voted, As the sense of this meeting, that it is expedient that the ladies of New England accept the generous proposal of the ladies of the West in behalf of Methodist Theological Education, and co-operate with them in raising \$100,000. All moneys raised by them to the extent of \$100,000 to be divided equally between the Garrett Biblical Institute at Evanston, Ill., and the Theological Seminary of the M. E. Church, to be located in Massachusetts. All sums raised beyond \$100,000 to go to the Educational Fund, in accordance with the recommendation of the Central Committee.

CHURCH BURNED .- Just as we go to press we lear with sorrow that Trinity M. E. Church, Charlestown was partially consumed by fire on Sunday night last The fire was discovered about 11 o'clock, and is sur posed to be the work of an incendiary. The vestry is said to be entirely destroyed, and one whole side of the upper part of the building. Damage supposed to be about \$13,000—on which there is an insurance but how much we are as yet unable to learn.

LETTER FROM NEW ORLEANS.

MR. EDITOR:-In compliance with your polite re quest I snatch a leisure minute to write a line for the dear old Herald, from this extremity of the "Sunny South." In company with our friends Horace J. Adams, Esq., and his accomplished lady, of Lowell, we left New York, Jan. 6th, in the pop ular steamship "Evening Star," Capt. L. C. Wi penney, of Edgartown, commander, and arrived in Orleans the 18th, after a most perilous and sadly eventful voyage of twelve days, in which we barely escaped shipwreck by storm, and de struction by fire, having had on board theft, suicide, and death by accident, besides the minor crimes and events of life. Never before had we a realizing sense of what is meant by the expression,

'perils of the deep." When a few hours past Hatteras, we encountered fearful gale from the north, which continue with unabated fury for more than fifty hours, carrying us across and far beyond the Gulf stream, and which demolished our wheel-houses, flooder cabins and state rooms, burst the boiler pipes, strained the ship generally, and threatened he with entire destruction. We had left home on pleasure trip, and began to feel that we were a Jonah fleeing from our work. Still, we ventured to try the strength of faith and prayer. We plead for preservation, first on one ground and then on another-for the sake of the church, if we had yet work to do for Christ-for the sake of a dear con panion and our almost fatherless babes; and, at last, we made our appeal to "our mother's God," and felt that the anchor held. We were henceforth calm and safe, with a sense of security that remain ed; and we turned our contemplation to the ter rific grandeur of the scene about us. The fury of the gale threw its strength, not directly against, but athwart the stream of the Gulf, in such a way as to lift it into huge mountainous billows, of pecu liar triangular form, whose dark concave sides rus ing up towards heaven, and breaking on every side into foam, gave them the appearance of snow-capped hills, liquified, and animated with a spirit of demo niac rage; from crest to crest of which our noble thip swept on like a flying cloud. We had always believed the doctrine of Burke, that terror is an essential element of the sublime, but never appre-

ciated it before. shipped a heavy sea which struck the captain, who was on deck looking after the safety of his vessel. and swept him and some unlashed platforms, to gether, against the side of the ship, breaking his leg, and injuring him, probably, internally, as he died four days afterwards, while we were yet in th Gulf of Mexico, midway between Key West and the mouth of the Mississippi. He deceased at half-past six o'clock on Sunday morning, Jan. 14th, in lat. 27 deg. 03m. N., and long. 86 deg. 20m. W. He was noble-hearted man, an accomplished seaman, and he died the commander, saying ten minutes before his exit. "Steer her N. W. by W." His men wen

about his dying bed like children for a father. At 11 o'clock we held divine service on the quar ter deck, in the presence of our dead captain, the soldiers-part of a regiment being on board-the passengers and crew all being permitted to be present, to the number of between two and three ndred; and under the impressive circumstance endeavored to enforce religious duty. It was season never to be forgotten. Strong, hardene men bowed their heads and wept, and the wome sobbed aloud. While memory lasts I shall not for get that Sabbath morning service in the Gulf of Mexico. The heat was almost intense, the mercu ry standing at 86 deg. in the shade, while in Mas sachusetts it was down to zero.

We made the mouth of the river in a dense for and missing the entrance by about a mile, struck or a mud hump, and stuck fast for two days, which ave us ample opportunity to study the beauties of the country about the Delta, if country it can be called where the land is mostly under water, and none of it rising above more than a few inches The country on both sides of the river from its mouth to the city of New Orleans, is one vast swamp, as we would say, but really a soft prairie of alluvial deposit, but so low as to be almost utterly worthless, producing only cedar knees, and abounding in stagnant water, alligators and musqui toes. As we approached the city, however, we saw

some large sugar plantations, which had been formed by draining the water by machinery, not into, but away from the river into the lower swamps behind. The planters residences are, many of them, imposing structures, with spacious verandas and galleries, tastefully situated in groves of orange trees, magnolias, and live oaks. The negro quarters appeared to be mostly deserted, as smoke issued from but few of the cabins. We saw a few of the abused race, now suddenly become so worthless, as the masters say, at work in the fields and on the levees.

Our impressions of New Orleans, either as to th place or the people, are not such as to excite our enthusiastic admiration. It lies in mud and filth several feet below the river. All the gutters run with filthy water, away from the river, into putres cent canals, which run into putrescent bayons which are said to run into lake Ponchartrain, bu which appeared to us to have no current, and or which we saw the green scum lying thick, as with us sometimes on cesspools in August. The stench of the canals, as we simply rode across them in the street cars, was almost unendurable. We said what must they be in July, thought of the expect ed cholera, and inquired when our ship was to sai We passed a Sabbath in the city, and saw the holy day profaned and desecrated as never before. The stores were open very generally as on other days; in one we saw a gang of men laying down a floor while along St. Charles Street, in the vicinity of the St. Charles Hotel, we saw gambling and drinking saloons, theatres, shows, follies and vices of all

kinds, doing even a larger business than usual. We found Dr. Newman's congregation occupy ing a hall over the Bible Room on De Lord Street capable of seating some two hundred. The Sabbati School was in session when we went in, at 10 A.M. consisting of 12 boys and 14 girls, and about as many adults, teachers and others. The evening on was preached by Bro. Jackson to between 38 and 40 persons, including our party. This is the head and front of the M. E. Church in Louisiana so far as the whites are concerned. We understoo that the colored schools and congregations, num bering some five or six in the city, were full and

nen throughout the country, New England will be expected to compete with them only in nestness and devotion to the cause. Our ladies peper, The New Orleans Advocate, said to be the only religious paper in the valley of the Mississip pi below St. Louis. He is doing a great and noble work in the midst of every discouragement and hindrance which the yet rebellious South can throw in his way; and though the beginnings are small the harvest, I doubt not, will vet be glorious.

The most interesting hour I have spent in Ne Orleans, was one I passed at the colored Orphan Asylum under the superintendence of Madam Louise De Mortie, an accomplished quadroon lady Virginian by birth, but well known in Massachu setts. She occupies the splendid mansion of that proudest of rebels, Pierre Soule, on Esplanade reet, which through the kindness of Gen. Sheri dan, and especially through her own energy of character, she manages yet to hold for this benevo lent purpose, though by order of President Johnon most of the houses of the rebels have been eturned to them. She is assisted by a paid teacher from New York, but her own labors are gratuitous and by giving Shaksperian readings, concerts and ectures, she maintains her establishment without

uch assistance from the government. The universal testimony from Union men in re gard to the President's policy is, that it is ruinous that it has had the effect to arouse again the spiri of the rebellion throughout the South, and to crush the Unionists and the freedmen. A Union officer, who had been long in the South, made the following declaration, which I heard in substance over and over again: "I never saw the Southern feeling so bitter in New Orleans against the North as it is to-day." A Southerner swore in my hear ing that he never would employ a " nigger" if he could get a white man. A gentleman from Houston, Texas, told us that prior to the first of Janu ry, many colored men had got old army mules and drays, and were supporting themselves in a humble way, but that the authorities of the place made a law, that on the first of January every drayman should pay \$100 in gold for a license, which had the effect, as doubtless was intended, to prevent the poor negroes following that employment. We saw nough to convince us that a war of persecution and extermination is systematically begun against the freedmen, as cruel and relentless as the barbarities of Andersonville, for which President Johnson is ccountable before God and man.

A. McKrown.

LETTER FROM CHARLESTON, S. C.

MR. EDITOR:-Three weeks ago to-day your cor arm on account of the piercing blast, while th fire in the grate was glowing at iron melting heat to-day comfortably warm, without an overcoat while the grass is looking green, and the trees and shrubs are putting forth buds like May in New Engand. We can hardly realize that we are in the middle of winter.

Our advent to this city on Saturday last will lor e remembered. The sad ravages of war are plainly visible on every hand. The ruins of this city show the terrible force of fire when unrestrained. Block after block of brick walls and falling chimneys show its direful effects.

The bitterness of the rebels against Northern me loes not seem to have died out with the end of the var. Their hatred is as intense as ever; still, they dare not openly show it. A Northern man is com pletely ostracised from their society, and thos Southern men who have stood by the old flag during this terrible struggle (as I am happy to say there are few), are more intensely hated than even the Yankees." The only truly loyal people here, with few exceptions, are the blacks; and if they can be uarantied their rights as freemen, and properly sus ained by the government and the North, will d much towards regenerating the South. That the are susceptible of elevation from the degradation which slavery has always kept them in, and of making good citizens, socially, morally and intelled ually, there is not a reasonable doubt; all that wanting is a helping hand to give them a start, an an equal footing with the rest of mankind.

The Methodist Episcopal Church is destined to become a mighty power in this section, if it can be mass of the colored population are severing their connection with the disloyal churches, and flocking t hose which have been faithful to the Union.

Yesterday being our first Sabbath in the place, the morning we attended service at the "Old Bethel," where we listened to an eloquent discour. from Rev. Alonzo Webster, editor of the Vermon Christian Messenger, who is here as city missionary and is doing a good work among the colored popula tion. The audience was composed principally colored people, and a more orderly and attentive congregation I never saw in any New Englan

normal school-room, to a very large and intelligent looking audience; indeed the crowd was so grea that many had to go away unable to find seats. In the evening we attended service again at the 'Old Bethel," where Chaplain French, of Gen

Scott's staff, delivered an excellent discourse. After the sermon and an exhortation by Mr. Webster, ar invitation was given for all those who wished to seek their souls' salvation to come around the altar; many availed themselves of this opportunity and came forward crying unto the Lord for mercy Many here have lately professed faith in Christ. The church accommodations are entirely inade quate to the wants of the people; they have bee

turned out of the houses of worship of the Methodis Church, South, on account of their loyalty to th Union: therefore they need to have something do for them immediately by their Northern brethren i the way of procuring them churches to worship in They are coming nobly up to the work, and will o all they can for themselves; but it is out of thei power to do much under existing circumstance They look upon Northern men as their friends, and have been promised aid from them; now shall they Rev. T. W. Lewis, of Massachusetts, who came

this place soon after its evacuation by the rebels has been appointed Presiding Elder, and is looking after the interests of our church in this and adjoin ing sections of the country. Bro. Lewis has been th means of doing much good, and is very highly esteemed by all truly loyal and Christian people. One other great want, very much felt in this place s a loyal Methodist paper. Its means of usefulnes would be incalculable. It may not be self-sustain the first year, but the cause of Christ and the pro perity of our church demand that one should b sustained. Are there not some of our Norther

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

friends who will do something towards this object?

It should be attended to immediately.

Mr. EDITOR :- The great missionary anniversar for Wesley Chapel came off last Sabbath, and i was an occasion of much interest throughout the day. Rev. Mr. Carrow, of Philadelphia, late missionary to South America, preached an able sermon in the morning, basing his discourse on the great commission, "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature," etc. After the sermon, a collection was taken for the cause amounting to more than \$130. In the afternoon an immense number assembled to witness the mis sionary offerings of the several classes of the Sab bath School. The large church was crowded in every part long before the hour for the opening services. I noticed quite a number of our most distinguished statesmen from all parts of the country, among the audience. The Hon. Secretary Harlan presided, and on the platform were Chief Justice Chase, Maj. Gen. Fiske, U.S.A., said to be a relative of the lamented Wilbur Fiske, Rev. Bishop Simpson, Hon. Mr. Dodge, of New York city, of the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co., and others.

The offerings of the several classes with their peautiful and appropriate emblems, together with passages of scripture and poetical verses to cor espond, produced the most intense interest amon the audience. As I had occasion to give the read ers of the Herald last year a pretty full account of the anniversary exercises, including the names of the classes, with their emblems and amount of offerings, I will not now go into particulars, but merely say that the interest manifested on this occasion far exceeded that of last year. Many of the classes had new names, emblems, etc. The "Lambs of the Flock "took the banner, as they collected the largest amount of money, which was more than of Edgartown. I had heard Mr. P. preach a few of the Flock" took the banner, as they collected the

8250. The "Dr. Butler Class," a new one, and times, and went anticipating an intellectual fee anmed in honor of our late missionary to India, and my expectations were fully realized, for it was second on the list, presenting \$135. Then one of the most polished, interesting and the came the "Barbara Heck Society," named in honor of her who started the Methodist hall in New York city, one hundred years ago, presenting as an offering \$131, which was considered a noble sum, as this class of young ladies was formed but a few weeks ago. The total sum raised by the school for the year amounted to more than \$1,500, which is an increase of about \$500 over last year. Most of this sum was secured by the scholars by the use of little missionary books, their collections being reported monthly, and the class who got the most held the banner" for the month.

The platform meeting in the evening was full o aterest. Chief Justice Chase presided, as he has done on two previous anniversaries. His opening address, which was somewhat lengthy, was full of eloquent thoughts and Christian sentiments. He was followed by Hon. Mr. Hubbard, from West Virginia, a graduate of Wesleyan University in 1840, and now a member of Congress. Mr. Hubbard is an ardent friend of missions and of Methodism, as his eloquent and impressive address on this occasion gave evidence. He was followed by Maj. Gen. Fiske, who is considered one of the most effective platform speakers we have among us. He has a fine, commanding appearance, a good voice, full of pleasantry, and withal a deep tone of piety pervades all his addresses. He stated that he was formerly superintendent of a Sabbath School in St. Louis, and that he was "very anxious to get off this harness," referring to his uniform, "and be promoted to the same position again." His address produced the finest effect upon the audience.

Gen. Fiske was followed by Bishop Simpson, who happened to be present, and responded to the call of the Chairman, although it was not expected that he would speak. It was one of the Bishop's happiest platform efforts, and produced a wonderful effect upon the vast congregation. After the Bishop concluded his remarks, President Johnson, Gen. Grant, Gen. Fisk, Hon. Mr. Hubbard, and the teacher of the "Lambs of the Flock" were made Life Directors of the Parent Society by the payment of \$150 for each of them.

The whole amount collected during the day, including the offerings of the Sabbath School, will not fall much, if any, short of \$2,700, which is nearly one third more than was realized last year and the largest collection for the missionary cause ever secured by any one church in this District for the same length of time. The other M. E. churches here are also doing well for the noble cause.

The "Baltimore Conference," as it is called, which has been gotten up by radical Southern ministers who previous to the rebellion were members of the Baltimore Conference, commences its session to-day, at Alexandria. It is said that it will be largely attended, and if all reports are true, they expect to be reinforced by some prominent ministers of the old Baltimore and East Baltimore Conferences, and that many churches of the former are expected to go over in a body "to the enemy." There has been some strange manœuvering in connection with these matters, both here and in Baltimore recently, but I am inclined to think their plans will not all succeed, as our bishops and leading men here have fully awaked to the dangers that threaten us.

There has been immense crowds in the Senate Chamber for the last two days, listening to the great speech of Senator Sumner against the consticutional amendment as it passed the House, and it looks now as though the requisite two thirds vote will not be obtained in that body for the measure. The suffrage bill, which passed the House some days ago, still "hangs fire" in the Senate, and its fate is doubtful. Senator Anthony has introduced substitute for the House bill. It is confidently sserted that a rupture between the President and the majority in Congress is imminent, notwith standing the earnest efforts of the more moderate leaders to harmonize matters. Should a breach occur, it will be followed by a reconstruction of the Cabinet, it is said. The President himself ap pears less anxious about these matters than officion

their wishes in this respect. At the conclusion of Senator Sumner's speech he was heartily applauded by the vast multitude in the galleries and around the doors. and the excitement ran high for some moments. It is said to have been one of the greatest efforts of his life. C. C. B.

outside meddlers, and he may be slow to gratify

Washington, D. C., Feb. 7, 1866.

WILBRAHAM-WESLEYAN ACADEMY-A NEW CHURCH.

MR. EDITOR :- It is a fact, well known among th

readers of the Herald, that the Wesleyan Academy, located in the quiet and beautiful village of Wilbra nam, Mass., now under the presidency of Rev. Edward Cooke, D.D., is the oldest literary institution connected with the M. E. Church in America. It not as well known, it is no doubt true, that in the extent and adaptation of its buildings, and in its facilities for furnishing a systematic and thorough Commercial, Scientific and Classical academic edueation, it is not excelled if equaled by any similar institution in the land. And never since the days of Martin Ruter, its first principal, (before it was removed from South Newmarket, N. H.), not even under the presidency of the sainted Fisk, or Dr. Raymond, has this institution enjoyed a better reputation, or greater prosperity than during the last fifteen months. Never were its classes more systemat. ically arranged, or thoroughly drilled, its discipline than at present. Hence it has never had a large and warmer place in the hearts and affections of the citizens, and the character and conduct of the stulents generally were never more satisfactory. Never before perhaps in the history of the Wesleyan Academy has it enjoyed greater religious prosperity than during the period above named. Many scores of young men and women who came here "aliens from the commonwealth of Israel, and strangers to the covenant of promise, and who were without God and without hope in the world, have been brought nigh by the precious blood of Christ." They have penitently and earnestly sought and found the pearl of great price." They have become "rich n faith, and heirs of the kingdom of God." They are in Christ Jesus new creatures, old things having passed away, and all things become new. And in almost every social meeting we hear the expression from one or more, "I bless God that I ever came to Wilbraham.' After a brief vacation absence they return with as hearty expressions of joy and gladness as a child feels who has been long separate from the loved ones of his Father's house

There are students here from all parts of the land from Nova Scotia to Mississippi, and from the islands of the sea. Religious truths and principles are inculcated, and religious characters formed and developed here during their academic years, whose influence in the ministry and laity will bless church and the world through all ages.

But the great want of the institution, and the community now, is larger, better, and more suitable church accommodations. I am happy to say, that noble efforts are being made on the part of the citizens here, which if practically, materially endorsed, as they should be by the friends and patrons of this old Nestor of our literary institutions all over the land, will during this Centennial year of 1866 supply this imperative demand of the Weslevan Academy, and the M. E. Church in Wilbraham for at least the next generation. And we hope to be renembered by all our friends abroad, in a manner that will be pleasant to rehearse when we all mee AUGUSTUS.

LECTURE ON THE REPUBLIC OF THOUGHT. MR. EDITOR:-I had supposed that library asso

ciations and lyceum lecture associations were confined to our cities and larger towns, but on visiting Martha's Vineyard I found that the people of Edgartown had already established a very extensive public library, and are enjoying a course of popular ectures. This fact confirmed my long entertained opinion, that though the people here are to some extent isolated, at least a part of the year, stil they are determined that their lovely town shall rank among the first in the State, if not in population, yet in the mental culture and literary attainments of its citizens.

It was my pleasure to be present at the deliver of a lecture, on the Republic of Thought, by Rev

one of the most polished, interesting and thorough ly admirable lectures I ever listened to. The sub ject is a grand one, and it was treated in a mast

Mr. Paige is a vigorous thinker, a truly forejbi and eloquent speaker, and is destined to rank high among the pulpit orators of this country. I most eartily recommend Mr. Paige and his lecture ther associations.

RELIGIOUS AND CHURCH INTELLIGENCE. SABBATH SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.-The Sabbath school connected with the Temple Street M. I Church in this city, will celebrate its 29th annive sary on Wednesday evening, February 21st. Th exercises will consist of introductory and valor

tory addresses, short essays and Superintendent

and Secretary's reports, after which a collation will be served in the vestry. Rev. S. A. Winsor, pastor of the Methoda Church at Mystic, Conn., writes, Feb. 8: "The spirit and power of revivals still continues among he churches in this town. Upwards of fifty ha een reclaimed or desired religion at our altar, ar wenty-five adult converts have joined the class

"A donation visit to their pastor was postpone for a number of weeks, on account of the which was finally given on the 31st of Jan., amount ing to over \$200, \$172 of which was in mon The revival is still in progress." The Methodist Church at Melrose, Rev. Henri

Baker, pastor, is enjoying a very interesting revival forty persons were at the altar last Sunday evening among whom were many promising young men more than thirty converts already, and twenty-seven joined the church on probation last Sabbath. The nterest is increasing. Rev. L. D. Bentley has been ssisting the pastor for the last two weeks. We clip the following from the Boston Adres

of the 10th inst. : A Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church is now in session at Alexandria, which yest passed the following resolutions:

ence assembled. That in pursuance of the action of this body in 1861, we do hereby unite and adhere to the Methodiat Episopal Church, South, and do now, through the President of this conference, invite Bishop Early to recognize us officially, and pto side over us at our present session.

**Resolved, That in taking this action we adhere to no deal political institutions, question, or issues, being actuated by sentiments of sincere loyalty to the Government of the Unite States, and to that of the States respectively withis which way be assigned to labor, but are influenced by motives of far higher and holler nature, such as usefulness among the people whom we serve, and the best interests of the Kingdom of Christ, whose headship alone we acknowledge in things per taining to salvation.

This Conference is composed of a majority schild.

This Conference is composed of a majority of the

members of what is known as the Staunton Conference, and does not include the great body of Methodists in this section. This Staunton Conference nce was formed in 1861, and a recent order from the War Department gives the possession of cer-tain Methodist Church property in the country back of Alexandria "to those ministers and mem bers who remain with and act under the ecclesias tical jurisdiction governing said churches prior to 1861." The order has created considerable excite ment among the people represented by the Conf ence now in session at Alexandria, especially as in some of the towns west of the city, churches lately occupied by the Staunton Conference people were last Sunday taken by the military and turned to the other parties, in obedience to the War partment order. Rev. A. L. Stone preached his farewell sermon at

to a Boston audience in the Music Hall, on Tuesday evening, 6th inst., and left this city en route for Cali fornia last Thursday morning, expecting to sail from New York on the 10th inst. The Congregational Churches in Boston and vicinity have had two meetings, by pastors and delegates, at Dr. Adams's church, to take counsel with

the Park Street Church of this city on Sunday, 4th

inst., to a crowded house, delivered his last lecture

regard to spiritual interests, and the best method f securing a revival of religion among the churches It is said that Idaho, with a population of 30,000, of which 4,000 are at Idaho City, has not a single

ninister of the gospel. The day of prayer for colleges is appointed for the first day of March.

Donations Received. Rev. Walter Ela, of Norwich North, Conn., a urprise Jan. 25th, with cash added to previous presents amounting to \$75.

Rev. Wm. O. Cady, of Warehouse Point, Conn.

from his parishioners and friends, \$227. Rev. B. L. Sayer, from friends in Eastham, Mass \$90 in goods and money, besides many other token

Rev. B. Freeman, of the Island Church, Portland Me., Jan. 30th, a surprise visit. Rev. J. Brackett, from friends of Westfield, West Parish, \$93.62, cash, \$50. Rev. O. W. Adams, of Gill and Bernardston, Jan

24th, a donation of \$111.86. Rev. B. Lufkin, Danville, Maine Conference, from is friends, \$50. Rev. O. M. Cousens, of Scotland, Me., Jan. 30th from parishioners and others, gathered at the pa onage, \$166.75.

Rev. N. G. Lippitt, pastor of the M. E. Free Church, Norwich, Conn., a visit, Feb. 7, \$145 cash esides other gifts, worth \$20. Rev. Charles Dingman, Elbridge, N. Y., from parishioners and friends, \$100. Rev. N. D. Center, of Newfield, Me., a pleasant

Rev. D. J. Griffin, from his friends in East Har-Rev. Asa N. Bodfish, from his parishioners at North Dighton, \$116.

PERSONAL. Rev. Dr. E. O. Haven delivered his lecture, entiled "The White Man of America," in the Union M. E. Church, St. Louis, on the 25th ult. It was received with great favor by the audience.

Mrs. Jerusha Mudge, widow of the late Rev.

Enoch Mudge, died at her residence in Lynn, Wed nesday, the 7th inst., in the 91st year of her age. Rev. S. Parker, of the Genesee Conference, dled n peace and triumph at Warsaw, N. Y., on Saturday, the 3d inst. Rev. J. S. Smart, of the Detroit Conference, is

n this city to assist in the organization of the New England Branch of the Ladies' Centenary Association. He preached last Sabbath at the Bromfield and Hanover Street Churches. Rev. J. A. M. Chapman will read an essay on the

Duty of Christians to Destitute Children and Absentees from Church Worship at the next meeting of the Boston M. E. S. S. Union, to be held in the Saratoga St. Church, East Boston, 21st Feb. inst.

The Western of last week says: "A special dispatch from Chicago to the Gazette says: "Rev. Robert Laird Collier, for two years pastor of the Vabash Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church in this city, but since May last pastor of a Methodist Church in New Brunswick, N. J., has returned to Chicago, and accepted the pastorate of the Church of the Messiah-Unitarian-on Wabash Avenue. It is understood that he accepts an open pulpit, to preach such doctrines as his judgment or his taste may dictate. Of course, he no longer acknowledge edges his responsibility to the church with which he has heretofore been identified."

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will deliver a lectur n "Work and Workmen" before the Young Men's Christian Association, in Music Hall, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 14th, at 7 1-2 o'clock. Rev. H. K. Hines, of the Oregon Conference,

President of the Council of Washington Territory, now in session. E. O. Stannard, Esq., the recently elected presi dent of the Chamber of Commerce in St. Louis,

Mo., is an active and worthy member of the Union M. E. Church in that city, and the treasurer of the Missouri and Arkansas Church Extension Society The Watchman and Reflector of Feb. 8 says When the congregation of the Rev. J. P. Guilivet of Norwich Conn., learned that he was invited to a new church in Chicago, they at once offered to raise his salary to \$5000, and put a gift of \$10,000

cash in his hands in two hours, if he would decline the call. But he decided to go to Chicago." Rev. Justus Doolittle, author of the popula work just published, entitled "Social Life of the Chinese," is about to return to his mission in

Northern China. Professor George E. Day, of Lane Seminary, has accepted a professorship in the theological department of Yale College, and will enter upon his duties

n the spring. Dr. Goodell, the veteran missionary from Con-

stantinople, fell upon the ice, in Philadelphia, Sunday, Jan. 28th, and broke his right arm near the shoulder. At the moment of his fall, he was speaking of the similar accident which had befallen Dr. Todd.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Congressional. -Monday, February 5, Mr. Wilson pre

fore the law in civil and political rights. Tuesday, Mr. Sumner, from the Committee o eign Relations, reported a bill to authorize the intment of a diplomatic representative to the

public of Dominica. Wednesday, the bill to prevent the re-registraon of American vessels that had been changed to reign registers during the rebellion was passed. Mr. Fessenden spoke in favor of the proposed Contitutional amendment, and reviewed Mr. Sumner's No action was taken on the bill.

Thursday, the Freedmen's Bureau bill was pass amended and passed by the House, except that be Senate would not restrict the operation of the hill to the States in which the habeas corpus was nded in Feb. 1, 1865.

Touse .- Monday, the Committee on Reconstruc on were instructed to consider the subject of moving the National Capitol to a site that may be odated to the population, and give greater urity to Congress by removing it from possible ack of foreign enemies, and from domestic men-

eau bill as amended by the Committee on Freeden's Affairs. The vote stood, 136 to 33. The bill as passed granting liberty to transfer Berkley and efferson Counties from Virginia to West Virginia. Wednesday, the bill passed requiring taxes to be aid on the basis of legal tender returns, and reiring foreign and non-resident holders of railroad ands to pay taxes on dividends. (Heretofore Mary Lincoln was passed.

Thursday, the House by 112 against 29 passed a bill setting apart all public lands in Mississippi, lor. Mr. McKee, of Kentucky, in making an ex- also. nation said that his State was one of the most sloval States in the Union.

Friday, the Senate amendment to the Freedmen's opriated for the purchase of Oakum & Elwhole cost, and a satisfactory arrangement can be for the protection of the public property at the Norfolk and Pensacola Yards.

Domestic.

ected by a majority of 52, on the 8th inst.

The dedication of the new Alumni Hall of Phil-The Legislature of Rhode Island elected Geo. A.

Brayton Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, on A woolen mill is about going into operation in

Minneapolis, Minnesota; and Boston capitalists ave arranged to build a cotton mill at the same

th inst. A prominent aim is to devise a good plan of free schools for the Southern States. Promient Southern men ask help in the matter.

ast week, it was voted to appoint forty men to colonization. thoroughly enforce the prohibitory law in that

to circulate the pledge in the public schools. Gen. Butler is still able to joke in a quiet way,

great thing for the country. Benjamin P. McKenna and a Mr. Rogers were

riolation of the neutrality laws, in connection with power." the steamship Meteor, several torpedo boats, etc., which they are accused of procuring for the Chilian Government to use against Spain. The Canadian Commission have failed to come to

terms with the Congressional Committee for the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty. The Committee would recommend the amendment of our navigation laws; that fisheries should remain unchanged and as an equivalent we would admit free fire-wood. burr millstones and grindstones undressed, cotton rags and gypsum. Other articles should be duti-

The Boston Union Mission Society holds a fair at the Franklin School Building, Feb. 19th, for the benefit of the children connected with the mission. It supports a night school which is attended by 200 or 300 street boys. A church is also connected with the mission. There have been many conversions during the year. The total expenditures last vear were \$4,884; the Society raised \$1,120 of it. It would cost the State \$20,000 to \$50,000 a year to clothe and educate 200 or 300 boys in a school ship, or reform school. Rev. Henry Morgan is Superintendent of the mission.

The Construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad Jan. 30th. Gov. Smith, of Vermont, President of the proposed road, said the policy of the Directors is to build a road from Lake Superior to the Misnavigation, and then construct a road across the River. This line could be put in operation in three years, if the company had fifteen million dollars in addition to the grant of land made by Congress. This is the only route to the Pacific that would dinearest Atlantic terminus of the route.

Petitions to Congress are in circulation, expressing alarm at the condition of affairs in the rebellious states; and at the fact that treason is rewarded of loyal citizens, whether white or black, are rendered insecure, and they are punished with ostra- to appreciate liberty, but rather not to abuse it. cism and social outlawry. It is therefore prayed amended as to make the conditions imperative and perpetual.

Another petition asks that the Constitution may man shall be abridged from voting for these offition, but they should be able to read, as a qualification for voting.

Mr. Sumner's Speech .- On the 5th inst., Senator of government is, "first, that all men are equal in daily and weekly newspapers published in Tennesrights; and secondly, that governments derive their see, sixteen of which have a rebellious record and just powers from the consent of the governed." still a rebel spirit. The country is flooded with others' dignity and honor."

represented at the polls. If the blacks are not pered a petition of Gen. Sheridan and other offl- mitted to vote, they ought not to be taxed. The for increase of pay. Mr. Fessenden called up Constitutions of the original thirteen States made

s for increase of pay. All by the House, for a no distinction on account of color, except South intional amendment changing the basis of Carolina. Alexander Hamilton said of slaves, "that entation. Mr. Sumner made a speech in op- if the laws were to restore the rights which have tion to the amendment, and proposed an act of been taken away, the negroes could no longer be gress as a substitute, making all persons equal refused an equal share of representation with the

Senator Fessenden's Speech .- Senator Fessenden denied, on the 7th inst., the imputation of Senator Sumner that the amendment concerning the basis of representation would disgrace the Constitution and contradict the declaration that "all men are free and equal." He considers it the duty of Congress to do the best it can to protect the rights of the freedmen. If we let the Constitution alone, as Mr. Sumner proposes, and content ourselves with passing an act for their protection, the very next Congress might annull it. If we submit to the States a Constitutional amendment granting negro suffrage, it would be rejected. The amendment before the Senate will probably be ratifled by the States. It will then hold out an inducement to States to abolish caste distinctions. The republican government which Congress is bound to maintain is that in which there is one law for all; and the voter he looks upon as an officer of the law, just as much as the man who enters the jury box, therefore he does not consider it inevitable that a person ought to vote because he is free, or because a payer of taxes; if so, women as well as men must be included.

The President and the Colored Delegation .- The delegates representing the colored people, had an interview with President Johnson, on the 7th inst. Their President, George L. Downing, the delegate from New England, introduced them. He pleaded that the blacks are loyal, that they need protection ome men have given in their incomes on a gold from the oppressor, and as American citizens they asis, and then paid their taxes in currency.) The asked to be fully enfranchised. Mr. Frederick senate bill giving the franking privilege to Mrs. Douglass then submitted the fact that they "are the subjects of government, and subject to taxation subject to volunteer in the service of the country subject to be drafted; subject to bear the burden Alabama, Louisiana, Florida and Arkansas for of the State." Considering these things, he thought omestead purposes, without distinction of race or it not improper to ask to share in the privileges

President Johnson replied. He reminded the delegates that he had risked "life, liberty and property," as "a friend of humanity, and especially the Bureau was concurred in. It now remains for the friend of the colored man." He has bought slaves. resident to sign it. The Naval Apropriation bill but never sold one. He repeated what he had said ras passed. It appropriates \$105,000 to purchase before, that "if the colored man in the United Seavey's Island, adjoining Portsmouth Navy Yard; States could find no other Moses-or any Moses over \$500,000 for improvements, extensions, and that would be more efficient than myself—I would repairs at the Charlestown Navy Yard—\$135,000 is be his Moses to lead him from bondage to freedom." He said. "I wish it were so that all you advocate ridge's wharf, provided that this sum covers the could be done in the twinkling of an eye." But the white man hates the black man, and the black made with the city authorities; and \$20,000 each man hates the white man. If they should now be thrown together at the ballot box a war of race would be the result. "When they become reconciled socially and politically to certain things, then will this new order of things work harmoniously; The regular Union ticket of Newbern, N. C., was but "I feel a conviction that driving this matter upon the people, upon the community, will result Butter in the Western markets is from 22 to 33 in the injury of both races, and the ruin of one or the other." Another reason why he would not have Congress force the matter is because the people are ips Academy at Andover, Mass., took place last of right the controlling power of government; the majority ought to decide who should vote, and who should not-not a majority of the nation, but a majority of each State or community, ought to decide for themselves who should vote. Take the District of Columbia, for example: "Is it proper to force upon this community, without their consent, the elective franchise without regard to color?" If an election was held, in which all voted, black and white, and a majority voted against universal suffrage, "what would you do about it?"

school Superintendents met in Washington, on the As the President did not seem disposed to listen to a rejoinder, the delegation retired, and afterward published a reply. They said that the slaveholders divided the poor white man and the slave, in order United States Attorney General Speed advises to rule both. But if poor whites and the colored e Massaceusetts rumsellers to obey the prohibit- men were enfranchised their interests would be the orv law. even if it does decrease the revenue, for same, and the deadly hostility would not continue he government does not desire to collect revenue But supposing it must necessarily continue, is it consistent to deprive the black man of all means of At a town meeting held in Manchester, Mass., defense? They also oppose the President's idea of

The President and the Virgnia Delegation .- On the own, and the School Committee were instructed 10th inst., a delegation from the Virginia Legislature, with Speaker Baldwin at their head, appeared before President Johnson. They presented a set and says that if there had been more bottles of resolutions professing unfeigned loyalty; that tightly corked" in and about the officers' quarters they would treat the negro race with justice and of our army during the war, it would have been a humanity; that they commend the President for his firm opposition to the Constitutional amendments before Congress; "that Virginia will not voluntaarrested in New York, last week, charged with a rily consent to change the adjustment of political

The President expressed gratification at meeting them, and full faith in their words. He said that at the opening of this gigantic struggle between the different sections, North and South, there were extreme men North and extreme men South. This great government was kept on the anvil and hammered during the rebellion," and "there seems to be a disposition to continue the hammering." Now that the government has put down the rebellion, as we swing around the circle of the Union. . . we find a counterpart or duplicate of the same spirit that played to this feeling and these persons in the South. This extreme which stands in the way must

The President's speeches to the negro and the Virginia delegations, together with his opposition to Congress, have created considerable feeling. About the time the President was addressing the Virginians, General Williams, Representative from Pennsylvania, was denouncing Mr. Johnson as a dictator.

Southern Sentiment-Southern Affairs.

We have a pamphlet entitled "Letters from the Commercial Correspondent of an Association of Cotton Manufacturers." This correspondent was was debated before the Boston Board of Trade, sent from Boston to gather facts concerning the prospective cotton crop of this year. He has been reproached as a "Copperhead." After traveling for months in the South, he testifies to their deadly souri River, then traverse the river to the head of hatred of the Government, and the "Yankees." Mothers teach it to their children. It is taught in mountains to the navigable waters of the Columbia their schools, seminaries and churches. It is taught by politicians and by citizens. It is practical; a man who utters Northern sentiments does so at the peril of his life. They hate the free negro, and show it by their works. They hope to rule in the rectly benefit the New England States, as being the Union, with Northern help. They love their successful military men. Robert E. Lee is their favorite candidate for the next President. They mean to repudiate the national debt. There are many exceptions to the prevailing sentiment. Slavery with distinction, office and power, while the lives | could not be restored except by a miracle; the negroes would die first. They need not be taught

A New Orleans letter to the Providence Journal that Congress will punish treason-at least with says: "The feeling here is so hostile to the Union loss of power, and reward loyalty with confidence and the North as to be a bar to the employment of and honor; and that the Constitution may be so Northern men." The Richmond Times does "not wish the population of Virginia increased by huge land emigration companies, displacing our old population." It desires immigrants as laborers, and is be so amended that the President and Vice Pres- willing that the better class of them shall gradually ident shall be elected by the people without the become landholders: but it looks with horror at intervention of an Electoral College. And that no the idea of the "representatives of the old and noble race" being dispossessed as a landed power cers by reason of race, color, descent or social po- by Yankees and foreigners. "Without this race nobody would care to be known as a Virginian." Thus does the benighted South cherish its pride and venomous hate. The Legislature of Virginia says mer made a speech in the Senate. He opposed they will not voluntarily consent to have the politthe Constitutional amendment relative to repre- ical power changed from its old basis, and they sentation, which had passed the House; because he thank the President for his opposition to the Conregarded it as defiling the Constitution by barter- stitutional amendments before Congress. Virginia ing away the political rights of four millions of cit- Unionists have sent petitions to Congress praying hs, and as a repudiation of the declaration of our for protection against the intolerable oppression fathers that "taxation without representation is from their rebellious neighbors-that the military tyranny." He claimed that Congress ought to grant may remain, and that the State may for the present legro suffrage because it is necessary in order to be provided with a Provisional Government. A reserve the credit and peace of the nation, and delegation of loyal Alabamians have arrived in because the Constitution makes it the duty of Con- Washington to tell the President that the officials, gress to guaranty a republican form of government from Gov. Patten down, are using their power to o all the States. He cited the words and the leg- oppress Union men, and that unless these officials slative acts of the founders of the nation, to show can be compelled to change their course, loyal men that the American definition of a republican form cannot remain in the State. There are twenty-three

Political. The Connecticut Democratic State Convention minated James E. English for Governor, on the 7th inst., at Hartford. They endorse President Johnson as an opposer of negro suffrage, [he says he would be glad to have the negroes gain that privilege in the twinkling of an eye,] claim that the Southern representation have a right to seats in Congress, and that it is the duty of Congress to attend to the interests of the white man.

The Democratic State Convention of New Hamp shire nominated John G. Sinclair for Governor, on the 7th inst. Their resolutions are similar to those of the Connecticut Convention. One resolution announces as a startling fact that the State debt is \$13,000,000. The State Auditor says the debt i

Foreign.

It is stated that Gen. Prim has been forced int Portugal. The news is not confirmed by Spainsh

The cattle plague in England continues to in crease; the latest weekly returns show for the first time over 10,000 cases.

Our Consul at Rotterdam, in a dispatch to the State Department, dated Jan. 10, says the cattle plague is still on the increase in Holland, and had extended to the province of North Brabant. George Joachim Goschen, Member of Parliame com London, has been invited to a seat in Earl

tussell's Cabinet. He is but thirty-four years old,

and in politics stands with such liberals as Mr. Bright and Mr Forster. The Queen of Spain gave birth to a son on the 24th of January. An official dispatch says Prim, with 600 cavalry, had arrived at Barrancas, Portugal, and declared his readiness to deliver up the horses and accoutrements to the Spanish Commis

The last steamer brought the intelligence that Prof. Agassiz' explorations on the main stream of the Amazon alone had resulted in the discovery of no less than eleven hundred and sixty-three species of fish, which is a greater number than exist in the

The President of Peru has made an offensive and fensive alliance with Chifi, and declared war gainst Spain. Two Peruvian steam frigates and wo corvettes had left to effect a junction with the Chilian fleet. All the Spaniards residing in the rovince of Lima are held as hostages to prevent e Spanish forces from inflicting heavy damages.

The annual incomes of the property holding Catholic establishments of Italy, are estimated at \$3,000,000. The monasteries contain 15,494 clerical, and 4,466 lay members, who are men, and nearly 26,000 women. The progressive Italians propose suppress the religious orders, and assume the alaries of the regular clergy.

The John Brown song seems to have been adoptd in the British Navy. A serious disturbance reently took place on board Her Majesty's steamer Leander, at Valparaiso, which began by the men reusing to come up when the watches were called and beginning to shout and yell in chorus "We'll hang Commander Patten to an old apple tree," etc.

A Buenos Ayres correspondence says that on the 25th of January, the allied land and naval forces would make a grand attack with 45,000 troops and 30 war steamers on the Paraguayan stronghold of Iumaita, on the Paraguay River. This is a place of immense strength, mounting over 100 heavy

The Russian Government has confiscated all th property belonging to the National Church of Poand. (Roman Catholic.) and taken upon itself the payment of the church establishment. It increases the salaries of the minor officers, and decreases those of the larger. The church and the noble promoted the late rebellion. The Russian policy is to elevate the peasant and bring down the lofty, and thus strengthen the Russian Government.

The vaults of the Bank of France, which contain more treasure than any other single spot on the face of the globe, are accessible through an iron door, which has three keys, and these keys are kept by three leading officers. The iron staircase which leads to the vault can be detatched, and, b a chemical apparatus, a supply of deadly gas can be made to permeate every part, destroying human life in a few seconds, while the whole vault can be submerged in ten minutes.

The Public Opinion of London, after alluding to the results of the rebellion, remarks: "We frankly give up the attempt to reconcile them with the opinions long prevalent in this country respecting America, and confess that there are important elements dominant in the character of its people which we have not understood. Either the Amer ican history of the past six months is a delusion or the 'special correspondence' of the previous four vears was as a whole a most grievous abuse of the

A Stuttgardt correspondent of the New York Commercial gives an account of a meeting of the ading men of the Democratic party in the Kingdom of Wurtemburg, which took place on the 6th of January, and which is regarded as the beginning of a great party movement for the whole of Ger many in favor of a free federative Government. The general tendency of the party was declared to be two-fold: First, against any subordination or submersion of the German States under either Prus sia or Austria: second, the subordination of all German States, under a central Government, with a representative Parliament, resting on democratic, leral institutions.

Troubles in Japan Settled. - Late advices from Japan state that the Mikado had ratified the treaties entered into between the Tycoon and foreign governments, admitting Japan into comity with the other nations. The following are the demands nade: 1st, the ratification of the treaties by Mikado; 2d, the opening of Hiogo; 3d, the revision of the tariff. For three days and nights, amid the greatest excitement and preparations for war and novements of large bodies of troops, and after the ost earnest entreaties of the Tycoon and his repsentative, the spiritual Emperor, the Mikado, yielded his consent. The real power of the Tycoon is now to be acknowledged throughout Japan.

American Securities in Germany .- A correspon lent of the Cincinnati Commercial, writing from Frankfort-on-the-Main, Dec. 17th, says that the United States bonds are "the most powerful and influential emissaries you could have sent over to dies and for the Nursery. Its perfume is exquisite, and its the Old Continent to convert the masses to republican principles. They never have heard so much talk about America, your means and resources. Your future and your prospects are discussed everywhere, and in such favorable terms that emigration is the leading topic among the sturdy nasses, and the next year will bring you, for every \$1000 of your bonds taken in Germany, at least one of her industrious sons." "On all 'Changes the ransactions in your bonds are enormous. Since the reception of President Johnson's Message they rule the market, almost to the exclusion of any ther loan offered by the brokers." Many German Princes have invested a portion of their fortune in our bonds, while others are among the bears and bulls on the various 'Changes. The blind King of Hanover has such an implicit faith in our securities that he has invested his entire cash in our fivetwenties. The Crown Prince of Prussia and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz have given standing orders to a banker in Hamburg to buy or sell our bonds for their accounts, according to the price ruling at the Hamburg Stock Exchange. This Duke of Strelitz sides with the bears, and, to the great satisfaction of the Liberal party, has lost enormous sums by his awkward speculations.

Napoleon's Address .- At the opening of the French Legislature, Jan. 22d, Napoleon said: "I am coming to an understanding with the Emperor Maximilian to fix a time for the recall of our troops in such a way that their return may be effected without compromising the French interests which we have to defend in that distant country." He offers sincere wishes for the prosperity of the great American Republic," and thinks his frank declaraions will pacify the American people; he didn't nean us any harm, and believes the two nations ought to avoid every step which would affect each

This is the kind of State governments that Con- | facts showing that in the South there is a majority | His policy abroad is peace. At home he claims This is the kind of State governments and congress is Constitutionally obliged to guaranty; and the right of the government to suppress political this duty is not performed until those governed are that there is a loyal minority that ought to be proorganizations, asserting that it is the prerogative of government to take the initiative in any measures-the people must follow, not lead. He makes a bow to republicanism when he says: "Our constitutional forms, which have a certain analogy with those of the United States, are not deficient because they differ from those of England." His purpose is that the government shall be employed in spreading everywhere intelligence, healthy conomic doctrines, the love of what is good, and religious principles "

> BUSINESS LETTERS RECEIVED, to Feb. 10. BUSINEISS LETTERS RECEIVED, to Feb. 10.
>
> A Allton, & Allen, H B Abbot, J C Allen, T J Abbott, K Atkinson, C C Aldrich, A Austin.
>
> H P Blood, D K Banister, S O Brown, E S Best 2, P E Brown, W A Bevrin, B B Byrne, W R Burroughs, C W Blackman W L Brown 2, J P Billings, I N Baker.
>
> S D Champney, E K Colby 2, W R Clarke, J C W Coxe, O H Call, O M Cousens, G B Cargill, J Cummings, R Carpenter, J Clark, T Cookson D Copley, A C. Cox.
>
> E Davies 2, C Dingman, C U Dusning, L E Dunham, D W Downs 2, L M Davis, R Dearborn, Z Davis, J Dutton, J Davis, C L Eastman, W Ela, O R Edwards, J Esgate, J Enright, G F Eaton. D Flassulari, it kin, or Farrington, J Fletcher, T L Fowler 2, B Freeman, E M Fowler, C Fuller, S A Fuller, W Fox.
>
> S R Griggs, N Goodrich.
> S P Heath, L L Hauscom, A F Herrick, G M Hamlen 2, A P Hatch, E A Helmershausen, M R Hulett, S C Harding, J M Haskell, J L Hanaford 2, W P Hyde, L Howard 2, A Hatch, C D Hills, J B Holman, J G Hobbs, W O Holway, R W Humphriss, W J Hambleton.
> O H Jassegs R Judd. shriss, W J Hambleton.
>
> O H Jasper, B Judd.
> H L Kelsey, S C Kimball.
> F Libby, D P Leavitt, A S Ladd. 2 (yes), W W Lothrop 2, J
> Lovejoy, G F Lane, B Lafkin, P Libby, J W Lewis.
> E Morrill, W Merrill, C C Mason, C W Morse, J N Marsh 2,
> E J Moore, J Moon, J McDonald.
> G S Noyes, J Noon, H Nickerson, C Nason (yes), M W
> Nash. G S Noyes, J Noon, H Nickerson, C Nason (yes), M w Nash.
>
> M W Patch, J R Pepper, J Pike, J Pajerson, Mrs S L Peck,
> S Paine, S Perry, M E Phetaplace, J J Ferry, O Brett.
>
> J N Robinson (all right, sent to P), H S Ramsdell. D B Randall 2, H F Richards, I Rivers, U Eldeont, W J Robinson, W Reed 2 (our mistake), G Rainsford.
>
> C Stone, Mrs B B Stiles, S Stone, D W Sawyer, D J Smith, H C G Smith, R S Stubbs, E S Snow 2, W Sawyer, E W Stickney, J E C Sawyer, S K Smith, J W Simpson, E Smith, H H Smith 2, W S Simmons, I C Sweatt, J W Sawyer, B F Stinson.
>
> W H Thomas, C H Titus, E G Tarbox.

SF Upham.
JH Vought.
M Wight, W Wilmott, H B Wardwell, N W Wilder, C C Thitney, I Wood, A Woodard.
C Young, E S Young.

METHODIST BOOK DEPOSITORY.

Letters Received from Feb. 3 to 10. Letters Received from Feb. 3 to 10.

G S Alexander—C Andrews 2—E M Anthony—A P Alkin—S Allen—T P Adams—M A Alley—O W Adams—G E Allen—A F Bailey—E C Bass—J F Bartlett—G N Bryant—E K Brewer—L A Buttrick—Bridgeman & Whitney—J H Bullard—J M Bean—L A Bosworth—W Butler—M Bradley—Thos Brown—H P Blood—J Cox—J Cobb—Geo Craven 2—G C Clough—W J Clifford—T Carter—W Q Cady—J W Cass—Cariton & Porter—L C Dickinson—D Deal—L B Davis—D M Downes—D Dorchester—Jas Davis—H B Elkins—L B Ellis—G D Eldridge—C W Eddy—B Freeman—N O Freeman—S Gross—J B Gould—A Hall—A J Hall—N P Hatch—L Howard 2—D Holden—O Howard—J Hawks—W B Howard—E Johnson—W C Johnson—A Kilder—A L Kendall—N M Learned—J W Lewis—H B Mitchell—O E Merrick—J Mather—E C Porson—W Peck—B J Pope—A R Palmer—M E Phetaplace—G E Poland—C L Pearce—H Pickard—J L Read—O D Rideout—G W Ruland—G Sutherland—J O Seave—D H Tribcau—H P Torsey—John Thomson—T B Tupper—C Young—W Wilmott—J W Willett—W T Worth—Thos B Wood—E T Wentworth—C W Wilder—C H Vinton.

Marriages.

In this city, Jan. 31, by Rev. L. R. Thayer, Mr. John R. Hamilton, of Truro, to Miss Annie G. Mitchell, of this city. In Lynn, Feb. 11, by Rev. H. C. Dunham, Mr. Alyan B. Adams, of L., to Miss Sarah O. Glidden, of Lawrence. At the Parsonage in Sudbury, Feb. 4th, by Rev. Philo Gorton, Mr. Cyrus P. Prickard, of Littleton, to Miss Frances A. Haynes, of Sudbury. Haynes, of Sudbury.

In Edgardown, Feb. 5, by Rev. A. W. Paige, Owen N. Bancroft, of Vineland, N. J., to Miss Naney N. Collitas, of R. Bancroft, of Vineland, N. J., to Miss Naney N. Collitas, of R. John
In Andover, Jan. 24th, by Rev. John S. Day, Mr. John
Reeves to Miss Eliza A. Potter, both of Andover,
In West Medway, Feb. 3d, by Rev. Chas, W. Wilder, Mr.
Walter Leighton to Miss Emma J. De Costa, both of Medway,
In Chester, Jan. 26th, by Rev. E. J. Moore, Mr. J. D. Smith
to Emma E. Gowdy, both of Springfield.
In Woonocket, R. I., Jan. 31st, by Rev. J. W. Willett, Mr.
James J. Campbell to Miss Aurelia Marshall, both of Smithfield. James J. Campbell to Miss Aurelia Marshall, both of Smith-field.

In Minot, Me., Jan. 25th, by Rev. A. B. Lovewell, Mr. Isaac Blake, of New Gloucester, to Miss Aurelia Yeaton, of Minot. In Canaan, N. H., Feb. 1st, by Rev. R. Dearborn, Mr. Moses Kimball to Mrs. Nancy Kirk, of Alexandria.

In Brookline, N. H., Jan. 27th, by Rev. G. F. Eaton, Mr. Wm. H. Tenney to Miss Hannah J. Thompson, both of Townsend, Mass.

Deaths.

In Medford, Feb. 5th, Isetta C., only daughter of J. S. and Sarah A. Murphy, of Medford, aged 12 years.

In Gorham, Me., Feb. 6th, of rheumatism of the heart, Mary Ellen, only daughter of Rev. S. F. and Sophia H. Wetherbee, aged 21 years, 15 days.

In Salem, N. H., Mary Alice, only child of James W. and Frances M. Smith, aged 16 months and 18 days.

Special Motices.

Ministerial Association, at Lebanon, N. H., Feb. 19-21. Dedication, at Kensington, Conn., Feb. 22. Ministerial Association, at Portland, March 27.

POST OFICEF ADDRESS. Rev. C. W. Wilder, Newbury, Vt.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS. QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

BUCKSPORT DISTRICT—FOURTH QUARTER.

February—East Orrington, 17, 18; Surry, 24, 25; Ellsworth, 5, P. M.; Trenton, 27; Eden, 28.

March—Tremont, 1, 2, Mt. Desert, 3, 4; Penobscot, 10, 11; Sucksport, 17, 18; Orland, 17, 18; North Bucksport, 24, 25; Sullivan, 28; Gouldsboro', 29, 30; Harrington, 3: Olumbia, 2, 29; Harrington, 5; Guides or, 6; Lubec, 7, 8; Pembroke, 11, 12; Eastport, 14, 5; Robbinston, 17, 18; Calais, 21, 22; Princeton, 23, 24; Wesley, 25, 26; Machias, 28, 29.

May—Orrington, 5, 6; South Orrington, 6, P. M.; Belfast and Searsport, 12, 13; North Penobscot, 12, 13.

S. H. Beale.

PREACHERS' MEETING, WORCESTER DISTRICT NORTH.—The next meeting will be held at Winchendon, Feb. 26th and 27th. Preaching, Monday evening, Burtis Judd; Tuesday evening, Preaching, Monday evening, Butter Jose, John Capen.
ESSAYS: Antinomy of Infidelity—E. S. Best; Should NonAttendance at Class Exclude Members from the Church—J. A.
Lansing; The Best Method of Securing Centenary Offerings in
Country Stations—T. J. Abbott.

EXEGESIS: Jer. xvii. 10—H. W. Carter.
Sketches expected from all present.
A cordial invitation is extended to all the brethren in the region to come up to this our last meeting for the year.
C. H. NEWELL, Secretary.

A NEW CHURCH ENTERPRISE - READ THE FOLLOWING. - We the official members of the Portion

A NEW CHURCH ENTERPRISE—READ THE FOLLOWING.—We the officiar members of the Revere Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Boston, have resolved to rebuild our church, and have authorized our pastor, Rev. J. McKay, to solicit subscriptions from our sister churches and all others to aid us in carrying out this laudable and praiseworthy object. And we also authorize the following persons as a Committee to receive subscriptions for the same purpose: Peter Hawkins, Horace L. Smith, John P. Coburn, Henry Alexander, Henry Tyler.

Boston, Feb. 6. N. H. CONFERENCE SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGE.—Spring Term commerce. N. H. CONFERENCE SEMINARY LIGHT, and continue LEGE.—Spring Term commences March 15th, and continue fourteen weeks. Gentlemen or Ladies wishing board, or information respecting the school, should apply early to the President. D. BARROWS.

bornton Bridge, N. H., Feb. 14th. NEWBURY SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGIATI INSTITUTE—REV. SILAS E. QUIMBY, A.M., Principal, with all Board of Teachers. Spring Term opens Feb. 18th. Summe ferm opens May 10th. Send for a Catalogue or Circular. Jan. 17.

CHURCH AID SOCIETY.—The last regular meeting of the present Conference year will be held at J. P. Magee's, No. Cornhill, Wednesday, Feb. 21st, 1866, at 2 P. M. Reports in the fine the Societies who have received aid this year, will be expected. All applicants for aid the year ensuing will pleasy present the cases of their churches at that time. Per order. Boston, Feb. 1. 2t. G. HAVEN, Cor. Secretary. EAST MAINE CONFERENCE SEMINARY, BUCKS
PORT, ME.—The Spring Term of eleven weeks opens Monday
Feb. 19th.

Jas. B. Crawford, A.M., Principal.
Jan. 31.

4t.

Business Motices.

COLGATE'S AROMATIC VEGETABLE SOAP .- A superior Toilet Soap, prepared from refined Vegetable Oils in combin tion with Glycerine, and especially designed for the use of Lawashing properties unrivaled. For sale by all Druggists. nworth and andy.lo

WELL-TRIED REMEDIES .- Russell's Rich Ointment, 25 c An immediate and certain cure. It is also a sure remedy fo Is unequaled .- Russell's Pile Ointment, \$1.00. Cures after all other remedies have failed. These ointments are certain, safe and reliable specifics, as thousands have and are daily certify ing. For sale by all Druggists and medicine dealers.

Wholesale Agents, GRO. C. GOODWIN & Co., 38 Han Street, Boston, Mass. 6mos CHILDREN HAVING WORMS require immediate attent as neglect of the trouble often causes prolonged sicknes
BROWN'S "VERMIFIGE COMPIES" are a simple remed,
and will destroy worms without injury to the child.
Sold at 25 cents a box by most Dealers in Medicines. 1t.

GENTS:—Having used, and witnessed the beneficial effects of PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER, I take great pleasure in recommending it to the public as the very best Family Medicine with which I am acquainted. In this establishment are employed nearly one hundred persons, and your Pain Killer has been used with the most astonishing results. For FOUR YEARS not a single severe case of Cholle, Summer Complaint, or Dysentery, but has yielded like magic to the curative powers of the "Killer;" and for Cuts, Bruises, etc., it is in almost daily use, and with like good effects. daily use, and with like good effects.

JOHN TANNER, Foreman of Wrightson & Co.'s Printing

Establishment, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Sold by Druggists and all Dealers in Family Medicines. Feb. 14. 2t.

The most completely furnished Organ Factory in this country is that of S. D. & H. W. SMITH, manufacturers of the Organ, Boston, where exists every facility for finish ents of superior workmanship, on a grand and sys-

II. Feb. 14.

INFLUENZA AND BRONCHITIS.—Thousands who suffer from these complaints are ignorant of the fact that Dr. Wm. HALL'S BALSAM is peculiarly adapted to their cure, a few days' use of it being generally sufficient to subdue the Cough, d remove every unpleasant symptom.

We are pleased to learn that Messrs. A L. Scovill & Co. are We are pleased to learn that Messrs. A L. Scovill & Co. are making vigorous efforts to distribute Dn. Mott's Vegetable Laver Pills, that they can be purchased by any and all, These Pills should be kept on hand by every family to use in case of necessity, as they can be relied on as being all they are recommended to be.

For sale by Dealers in Medicines everywhere. Feb. 14.

THROAT AFFECTIONS,-A Physician writing from Newfane. A. Y., speaking of the beneficial effects resulting from Newme.

(A. Y., speaking of the beneficial effects resulting from the use
of Broww's Browchial Troches, says: "For alleviating
that horrid irritation only felt by those who have suffered from
that horrid irritation, and for Hoarseness and Sore Throat
too, I am free to confess (though I am an M.D.) they answer ill you cluim for them." HOLLOWAY'S PILLS .- Nervous Headache, from whatev

cause, debility, indigrestion. costiveness, liver complaint, on nervous disorders, will find a speedy cure in Holloway's Medicines. They invigorate the constitution, restore the torpic energy of the stomach, stimulate action of the bowels, cleanse the blood, and purify the secretions of the liver. 1t. Feb. 14. ROOT! ROOT! READ! READ!-Root's Pestachine preserve

the life of the Hair; changes it from gray to its original color in three weeks; prevents the hair from falling; is the bes article for dressing the hair ever found in market; will surely re move dandruff and cure all diseases of the scalp; is delight fully perfumed, cures baldness, and will not stain the skin. We tell the story quickly, and tell it true, when we say it is a perect Restorer and Dressing Combined. No other preparatio for the hair contains Pestachio Nut Oil. Sold by all Druggist. LIFE! LIFE! DROPS! DROPS!-American Life Drops will

sure Diphtheria, Coughs, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Asthma Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Ague in the Face, Headache, Tooth-ache, Bruises, Sprains, Chilbiains, Croup, Colds, Fever and Sprains, Chilbiains, Croup, Colds, Fever and lera in a single day! Sold by all Druggists, with full directions for use.

ORRIN SKINNER & Co., Proprietors, Springfield, Mass., G. C. Goodwin & Co., Agents, Boston, Mass. 1y. Feb. 7. THE GREAT GERMAN HEILMITTEL is the only reliable

Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Diphtheria, Asthma, and Consumption in its first stages. Price per bottle, \$2.00.

This remedy is prepared by a regular physician of thirty years' experience, and an extensive practice in diseases of the pulmonary nuccus membrane, prescribing constantly the Hellmittel with unfailing success, thus curing thousands who in vain have exhausted every other means to obtain relief.

For sale by Weeks & Potter, No. 179 Washington Street, George C. Goodwin & Co., No. 38 Hanover Street, J. Wilson, 18 & Co., No. 189 Washington Street, Potent Parkey and 199 Weshington Street Parkey

HALL'S HAIR RENEWER is the most perfect prepara-tion for the hair ever offered to the public. It is a vegeta-ble compound, and contains no injurious ingredients. It will restore gray hair to its original color-will prevent the hair falling out—and will promote its growth. It is a splen-did hair dressing—cleansing the scalp, and making the hair soft, lustrous and silken. R. P. HALL & Co., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.

Aug. 30.

ew Haven, Conn. Gents:-I have been selling for some time ast Coe's Dyspersia Cure, and know of several wonderful me since, as a last resort, to spend a year in Minnesota. His ongregation took leave of him, never expecting to see him gain. Before leaving, he purchased a bottle of the Dyspepsia ure, and he is now back here, and tells me that just half the title cured him completely. His congregation and all who ow him look upon his recovery as little short of a miracle, d there is a great rush for the medicine. He has called and chased two dozen bottles to distribute to his friends. On iday I received four dozen I had bought in New York, and sturday had not a single bottle left,—all sold on the recom-endation of the Reverend gentleman. Please send me 5 iro. as soon as possible. I think I can sell \$1,000 worth in les han six months; the demand for the medicine beats anythin ever knew of. Your respectfully, JOSEPH FLEMING.
For eale by all Druggists. 4teop. Jan. 31.

DEAFNESS, Discharges from the Ear, and Noises in the y all Druggists. Geo. C. GOODWIN & Co., 36 Hanover St., oston, Wholesale Agents. eoply. Dec. 20. WHEN THE DELICATE TISSUE OF THE LUNGS once be-

WHEN THE DELICATE TISSUE OF THE LUNGS once becomes diseased, the progress of fire is scarcely swifter or more fatal than it is if the disease is permitted to go unchecked. When Cough, Pain in the Lungs, or Oppression first sets in, resort to Allen's Lung Balsam, which will surely cure you. For sale by Dealers in Family Medicines generally. 2t. F. 7. RECIPE FOR MAKING SOAP.—This valuable recipe is pubfanufacturing Company in another column. 6m F7 WHEELER HORSE-SHORS.-For sale at Wholesale and Re-

tall, at the Factory and Salesroom of the Wheeler Horse-Shoe Co., corner of Portland and Traverse Streets, Boston, ELBRIDGE WHEELER, General Agent, een at the office of the Company, 13 Exchange Street, Roon

niths show the estimation.

Bostow, Nov. 22, 1865.

Bostow, Nov. 22, 1865. We, the undersigned Horse-Shoers, having now fully tested the Wheeler Horse-Shees, and having witnessed the process of Manufacture, hereby testify:

1st. That they are made by hand at a common anvil out of ron previously prepared by rolling.
2d. That they wear as long as any shoes we have ever seen aud are cheaper, for this reason, than all others.

3d. That their uniformity in weight and size, and their perfection of finish, added to their unlimited variety of size and style, enable the smith to meet the wants of every customer. 4th. That they are very easily fitted, and make a better jo

For proof of what we say, a single trial of them is sufficient John Brewster, 47 Sudbury Street, Boston. John W. Gerry, 203 Friend Street, " John E. Gorman, 70 Brighton Street, "

John E. Gorman, 70 Brighton Street, "
D. A. McClosky, East Boston; F. Brewster & Co., Charl wn. Mass.: Charles White, Brighton, Mass.: John McGlas ynn, Mass.; Albert Emerson, Lawrence, Mass.; Benjan rentiss and Samuel J. M. Weston, Fitchburg, Mass.; Inss.: Samuel Church, Salem, Mass.; J. C. Parsons, Groto Inm, 507 Main Street, Charlestown, Mass.

FOR SENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS. Styles New and Elegan Stock Extensive and Varied, embracing the Largest and Most Complete Assortment of Staple and Fancy Goods ever offered n this market. We invite the attention of Gentlemen who rices will merit their approbation. THWING & COLLINS, Tallors,

ATLANTIC WHITE LEAD AND LINSEED OIL Co., of New York, manufacturers of Pure White Lead, Red Lead, Lithauge, Glass Makers' Red Lead, etc. Also, Lix-

BERD OIL, RAW, BOILED AND REFINED. For sale by Druggists and Dealers generally, and by ROBERT COLGATE & Co., General Agents, 287 Pearl St., New York. Rev. J. D. King's Testimonial in another column-plea read it. Selen's HAIR LIFE is warranted in every case, of money will be refunded.

1. Jan. 21.

CLOSING OUT OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting Cloaks, Shawis, Thibets, Alpaccas, Lyonese, Balmorais, Flannels, Prints, Cottons. etc., at reduced prices. O. S. CURRIER & Co., 94 Hanover Street.

Jan. 17.

COPPER TIPS protect the toes of Children's Shoes. One pai will outwear three without tips. Sold everywhere. 17t. J. 3. A Household Necessity exists for the use of DURNO'S CA-TARRH SNUFF, which, in the first stages of a cold, acts like magic—Headache, Hoarseness, Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Sore Eyes, Deafness, Bad Taste and Smell, being the result of Ca-tarrh. This Snuff removes and prevents all these, and insures a healthy Head. Its effects are pleasant and safe, even for in fants who suffer from Snuffles.

It has the highest professional testimonials. Sold by a Druggists, or sent by Mail to all parts of the United States f

ents for One Box, or \$1 for Four Boxes. JAS DURNO, P. O. Box 1235, New York, Who ale, by D. BARNES & Co., 21 Park Row, New York.

REV. G. M. STEELE, President of Lawrence Universit appleton, Wis., says: "Selec's Hair Life is a sure thing Restores gray hair—is a nice dressing. Sold by Druggists. "HYPERION TO SATYR."—Such are its wonderful virtue hat a Satyr, his hair dressed with STERLING'S AMBROSL yould transcend even Hyperion in beauty. 5t. Jan. 17.

LIFE, GROWTH AND BEAUTY .- Mrs S. A. Allen's World Gair Restorer and Dressing invigorate, strengthen an engthen the hair. They act directly upon the roots of the hair stops falling, and luxuriant growth is the result. Ladies and Children will appreciate the delightful fragrance, and rich, glossy appearance imparted to the hair, and no fear of soiling the skin, scalp, or most elegant head-dress. CONVINCING TESTIMONY.

From Distinguished Clergymen.
Free-will Offerings for Benefits Received.
REV. DANIEL T. WOOD, Middletown, N. Y., writes, "By e use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Hair sing, the hair has greatly thickened upon my head, and

wonder why the Messrs. Smith have gained such well-earned fame as the best Reed Organ manufacturers in the world.

Warerooms and Manufactory, Tremont, opposite Waltham Street, Boston.

1t. Feb. 14.

INFLUENZA AND REONCHIES.—Thousands who suffer from the control of the control

able hair dressing I have ever used."

Sold by all Druggists. Depot 198 & 200 Greenwich Street,
Oct. 4.

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP with B. T. Babbitt's Pure Concentrated Found own SoAr with B. T. Babbitt's Pure Con-centrated Potath or Ready Soap Maker. Warranted double the strength of common Potash, and superior to any other saponifier or ley in the market. Put up in cans of one pounds, two pounds, three pounds, six pounds, and twelve pounds, with full directions in English and German, for making Hard and Soft Soap. One pound will make fifteen gallons of Soft Soap. No lime is required. Consumers will find this the cheapest Potash in market. B. T. Babbitt, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, cheapest Potash in market. B. T. BABBITT, 01, 00, 00, 07, 00, 00, 70, 72 and 74 Washington St., New York. 1y. Oct. 11.

The Markets.

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET. WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7.
At market for the current week: Cattle, 1560; Sheep and Lambs, 7590; Swine, --; number of Western Cattle, 1277; Eastern Cattle, 71; Working Oxen and Northern Cattle, 212;

Eastern Cattle, 71; Working Oxen and Normern Cattle, 222, Cattle left over from last week, —. PRICES. Beef Cattle—extra, \$13 @ \$14.00; first quality, \$11.00 @ \$12.50; second quality, \$10.00 @ \$11.00; third quality, \$50 @ \$10 P 100 Bs (the total weight of hides, tallow and Country Hides, 8 2 8 1c P B; Country Tallow, 8c P B.
Lamb Skins, \$1.75 g \$2.25; Sheep Skins, \$1.75 a \$2.25.

Calf Skins, 25c P h.

The supply of Beeves from all sections is mostly ordinary here was some good Eastern Cattle sold as high as 141 cts. b. Trade has been active, and last week's prices were fully sustained, and nearly all the Western Cattle were sold yester

Stores-There are but a few Store Cattle brought to market

slaughter.

Working Oxen—Sales at \$135, \$140, \$160, 165, \$170, 195, 215, Working Ozen-Sales at \$125, \$140, \$100, 100, \$100, 100, \$25, \$240 to \$255 \$7 pair. There are more workers in than has been for several weeks, and a fair demand for them.

Milch Cours-Sales-Ordinary \$45 * \$60; Extra \$75 \$ \$100.

Store Cows \$35 \$ \$40. There is not a large supply in market,

and but a few extra enas among them.

Sheep and Lambs—We quote sales of lots at 5, 61, 7, 61, 7, 74, 71 @ 8c, and one lot of 40, average weight 140 lbs, at 91c # lb. ne-None at market. RETAIL PRICE. INSIDE FANEUIL HALL MARKET. PROVISIONS.
Butter, 35 @ 45 each, 1n tubs, 40 @ 45 Partridges, each,



Advertisements.

scription and of the best qualities of Authracite and Bi-uniques, suitable for Manufacturing and Domestic use, and delivered wherever ordered at houses or places of business in the city or suburbs, or at the Railroad depots, in any quantity and at the lowest cash prices. Thoroughly screened and with city weighers' certificate. Orders by main promptly answered.

SORE THROAT, CHILBLAINS, TOOTHACHE cured instantly by using "CROFT'S SOOTHING cured instantly by using "CROFT'S SOO!

BALM" the great Pain Destroyer, which gives immed
life to all Pains and Aches. Price 25 cents. Sold every

A. L. WILLARD, Gen'l Agent, Taunton, I

Sold in Boston by M. S. BURR & CO. and E. M.

NER.

TWO NEW EDITIONS OF PLAIDY'S TECH-NICAL STUDIES. For the Pianoforte, from the newly NICAL SIDDLES. For the Fandiotre, from the newly corrected German copy, as used in the Conservatoriums of Leipsle and Munich,—one edition having American Fingering, the other Foreign Fingering. This work is designed to facilitate the studies of both professors and Amateurs. Price \$2.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., 277 Washington Street. Feb 15

BELLS! WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY. The subscribers continue to manufacture at their old and well known Foundery, their superior Bells for Churches

"That no substitute, equal to copper and tin, for making Bells, has yet been discovered," has recently been announced as the decision of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and is a fact well known where bells of base material, such as Iron, Crude Steel, etc., have been brought into compariso with a good article of the genuine Bronze. Not possessin any marked resonant or vibratory qualities, such materia cannot produce a good ringing bell; and, while genuine bell An assortment of our Bells is kept at the Foundery, as

Foundery prices, and who, with the undersigned, will giv rompt attention to all orders and communications lustrated Catalogue. WEST TROY, N. Y.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP IS A PROTECTED Solution of the PROTOXIDE OF IRON, a new discovery in medicine which STRIKES AT THE ROOT OF DISEASE, supplying the Blood with its vital principle, or life elem

curing DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, DROPSY, CHRON IC DIARRHOLA. BOILS. NERVOUS AFFECTIONS. CONSTITUTIONAL VIGOR, DISEASES OF

THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, FE-MALE COMPLAINTS. and all diseases originating in a BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD, or accompanied by DEBILITY or a LOW STATE OF THE

Being free from Alcohol in any form, its energizing effects ar tem, and building up an IRON CONSTITUTION. DYSPEPSIA AND DEBILITY.

ROM THE VENERABLE ARCHDEACON SCOTT, D.D. DUNHAM, Canada East, March 24, 1866. YEARS' ATANDING."

** "I have been so wonderfully benefited in the three short weeks during which I have used the Peruvian Syrap, that I can scarcely persuade myself of the reality. People who have known me are astomished at the change. I am widely known, and can but recommend to others that which has done so much for me." * * * A Case of 27 Years' Standing Cured!!

Frem INSLEY JEWETT, No. 15 Avon Place, Boston. "I have suffered, and sometimes severely, for 27 years, from spepsis. I commenced taking the Peruvian Syrup, and and immediate benefit from it. In the course of three or four ceks I was entirely relieved from my sufferings, and have enyed uninterrupted health ever since." FROM WELL-KNOWN CITIZENS OF NEW YORK.

The experience which we have had of the PERUVIAN STRUP, and the evidence which has been exhibited to us of s great success in the cure of many diseases, satisfies us that t is a medicinal agent of remarkable power and deserving the

President of the Metropolitan I REV. ABEL STEVENS, Editor New York Chronicle. ONE OF THE MOST DISTINGUISHED JURISTS IN NEW ENGLAND WRITES TO A FRIEND AS FOLLOWS:

"I have tried the PERUVIAN SYRUP and the result fully ustains your prediction. It has made a NEW MAN of me; insed into my system new vigor and energy; I am no long-tromious and debilitated, as when you last saw me, but tronger, hearier, and with larger capacity for labor, mental aphysical, than at any time during the last five years." AN EMINENT DIVINE OF BOSTON, SAYS: I have been using the PERUVIAN SYRUP for some time it is given me NEW VIGOR, BUOYANCY OF SPIRITS, ELASTY OF MUSCLE."

A CLERGYMAN WRITES AS FOLLOWS:
"My voyage to Europe is indefinitely postponed. I have
iscovered the 'Fountain of Health' on this side of the Atlanic. Three bottles of Peruvian Syrup have rescued me from
the fangs of the fiend Dyspepsia." Thousands have been changed by the use of this remedy, from eak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy, and happy en and women; and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give

See that each bottle has PERUVIAN SYRUP blown in SETH W. FOWLE & SON, 18 Tremont St., Boston. J. P. DINSMORE, 36 Dey Street, New York, AND BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

DARKER SEWING MACHINES. SAMUEL W. HODGES, Agent for the New England States.

These new style Machines are RAPID and NOISELESS, and more simple, easily learned, and operated than any others in use. They will hem, fell, stitch, run, bind and gather, in the

Advertisements.

DR. H. ANDERS' IODINE WATER. A Pure Containing A FULL GRAIN to each ounce of water.

he Most Powerful Vitalizing Agent and Restorative Known has cured and will cure SCROFULA in all its manifold ULCERS, CANCERS, SYPHILIS, SALT RHEUM; and it has been used with astonishing success in cases of RHREUMATISM, DYSPEPSIA, CONSUMPTION, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, HEART, LIVER, AND KIDNEY DISEASES, Etc.

From J. W. HORNER, ESQ., Parkersburg, West Virginia, Sept. 18, 1865.

"DR. H. Anders & Co. Gentlemen:

* * * * I had thirty-seven running ulcers when I commenced taking your lodine Water, and am now reduced to one.

* * * I induced a person quite low with Scrobila, to try the medicine. He can now attend to his business, and is quite encouraged."

Our Circular, which will be sent FREE to any one sending their address, contains testimonials from the

ess, contains testimonials from the REV. GEORGE STORRS, of Brooklyn, N. Y., EDWARD H. PARKER, A.M., M.D. of New York, and Price \$1.00 a bottle, or 6 for \$5.00. Dr. H. ANDERS & Co., Physicians and Chemists, 428 Broadway, New York.
Also for sale by SETH W. FOWLE & SON, 18 Tremont reet, Boston, and by Druggists generally.

DR. HOPKINS' CATARRH TROCHES CURE Nov 15 E. B. HOPKINS, M.D., Provincetown, Mass.

Jan 31

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE. THE NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COM-PANY, (Office 39 State Street, Boston,) insure lives on the Mutual principle.

Accumulation—over \$2,900,000, and increasing—for benefit of members present and future.

The whole safely and advantageously invested.

The business conducted exclusively for the benefit of the persons insured. the business conducted excusively low ersons insured.

The greatest risk taken on a life, \$20,000.

Ine greatest risk taken on a life, \$20,000. Surplus distributed among the members every fifth year rom Dec. 1, 1843. Distribution made Dec. 1, 1863, amounted o 40 per cent. of premium paid in five years.

Fremium may be paid quarterly or semi-annually, when deired, and the amounts not too small.

Forms of application and pamphlets of the Company, and is reports, to be had of its agents, or at the office of the Comany, or forwarded by mail, if written for, post-paid.

NEW MEETING-HOUSE. NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for the erection and completion of a wooden Church Edifice, designed for the use of the Methodist Episcopal Society to be located at Skowhegan, Me.," will be received by the undersigned until the 1st of March, 1869.

Plans, Specifications, etc., may be examined at the store of H. Planmer. Hanner.
Bids for Carpentry and Masonry may be tendered separately.
The Committee hereby reserve the right to reject any or all
Bids received under this notice, if in their judgment the inter-

COMPANY.

Acquired Capital, \$6,030,544.

Received for Premiums and Interest the past year,
Amount of Losses,
Paid in Dividends the past year,
Total amount of Losses paid to Feb. 1, 1863,
" of Dividends,
Am't rec'd for Interest the past year,
Am't of Losses (101 lives),

\$1,800,713
376,890
3,370,392
2,460,127
\$523,450
402,700 00 Excess of Interest received over losses,
Dividends declared the past year, 50 per cent.
Dividend of Profits declared annually on the first day of February, Exclusively for the Benefit of the Innued.
EDWIN RAY, General Agent.
BOSTON OFFICE, NO. 20 STATE STREET.
May 30

DR. WILLIAMS' VEGETABLE BITTERS. The D. B. WILLIAMS VEGETABLE BITTERS. The People's remedy. Try it, and, if it does not prove to be all that is claimed for it, then o adenu it. This medicine is warranted to cure and eradicate from the system, Liver Complaint, that main wheel of so many diseases; and warranted to cure Jaundice in its worst forms, all Billions Diseases, and Foul Stomach, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Humors of the Biood and Skin, Indigestion, Headaches, Dizziness, Files, Fever and Ague, and all kindred complaints.

KELSEY'S VEGETABLE AIN EXTRACTOR, warranted to cure Rheumatism, Sprains, Pains of all Kinds, Throat Distemper, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus or Cramps, and other similar complaints.

Prepared exclusively by DR. H. KELSEY, Lowell, Mass., and for sale by Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., and M. S. Burr & Co., Boston.

WON'T USE ANY OTHER. WEBSTER'S VEGETABLE HAIR INVIGORATOR is the greatest blessing to those whose hair has turned gray from any cause ever yet discovered.

GEO. C. GODDWIN & CO., 38 Hanover Street, Boston.
For sale by all Druggists.

Gmos Oct 25 NTED-AGENTS AND CANVAS

Complete in one Volume.

Containing General Howard's Tribute to the Volunteer;
268 Battle Descriptions; 39 Biographical Sketches; 49 Portraits of Generals; 17 Maps of Battle Fields; 13 Battle Pictures on tinted paper; 4 Steel-Flate Vignettes, and a General Review of the War—the whole ornamented by Illustrated Bor-ders. A brilliant history, and an invaluable companion for

No. 21 John Street, New York.
3t

Dr. E. G. Gould's Pin. Worm Syrup.

It will remove ordinary stomach worms oftener than any of
the vermifuges in the market, and for Pin Worms it has no
equal. It will relieve children or adults from all annoyance
in twenty-four hours, and effect an entire cure when taken acording to directions. It is a mild exthartic, and can be given
to the youngest child with perfect safety. It improves the
health by removing all impurities from the system.

At Wholesale, in Boston, by G. C. GOODWIN & CO.,
WEERS & POTTER, M. S. BURR & CO., JOHN WILSON, JR. & CO., and by all large dealers. At retail by
druggists everywhere.

TOURS! HATS AND CAPS. GLOVES AND The public are invited to examine the stock of

AMERICAN SABLE, MUFFS AND COLLARS! o be found at FRED'K A. CLAPP'S,
223 Main Street, Worcester. The Stock of above Furs will be daily rep

Reduced terms to Clergymen.

Ar Cash paid for Minks and Muskrats. CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP HAS PRODUCED A REVOLUTION IN MEDICINE.

and overcome opposition, as herenican as were ever encoun-ered by any reformers.

RAPIDITY OF CURE.

Some say, "Your cures are too quick," while others doubt heir permanence, and think that diseases can only be cured by eir permanence, and think that diseases can only the "slow, recuperative process of Nature."

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP s a positive and specific remedy for all diseases originating com an IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD, and for all (he-

INDIGESTION, WEIGHT AT STOMACH, FLATULENCE, LIVER COMPLAINT, WANT OF APPETITE, BAD BREATH, CONSTIPATION, BILIJOUNNESS, SCROFULA.

STRUMA, KING'S EVIL, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, ERYSIPE-LAS, ULCERATION, SALT RHBUM.

This taint (HEREDITARY and ACQUIRED) filling life with untold misery, is, by all usual medical remedies, incurable, RHEUMATISM.

[AETHRITIS], LUNBAGO, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, GOUT, TIC DOLOREAUX. If there is any disease in which the CONSTITUTION LIFE YEUF is a sovereign, it is Rheumatism and its kindred affectors. The most invence pains are almost instantly alleviated e-normous swellings are reduced. Cases, chronic evivarious, —enormous swellings are reduced. Cases, chronic ev vicarious, of twenty or forty years' standing, have been cured by us.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP

Purges the system entirely from all the swil effects of MERCUBY, removing the Bad Breath, and curing the Weak Joints and Rheumatic Pains which the use of Calomel is sure to produce.

Eradicates, root and branch, all Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, ULCBRS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES,

And all other difficulties of this kind, which so much disfigure the outward appearance of both males and fernales, often making them a disgusting object to themselves and their friends.

Either of the Nose, Throat, Tongue, Spine, Forchead, or Scalp, no remedy has ever proved its equal.

Moth Patches upon the female face, depending upon a diseased action of the Liver, are very unpleasant to the young wife and mother. A few bottles of Construction Life Synture will correct the secretion and remove the deposit, which is directly under the skin.

Diseases of the Liver, giving rise to Languor, Dizxiness, Indigestion, Weak Stomach, or an ulcerated or cancerous condition of that organ, accompanied with burning or other unpleasant symptoms, will be reflered by the ass of

Diseases of the layer, giving rase to an autory, Dixmess, Indigestion, Weak Stomach, or an ulcerated or cancerous condition of that organ, accompanied with burning or other unpleasant symptoms, will be relieved by the use of CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP.

As a General Blood-Purifying Agent the LIFE SYRUP stands unrivaled by any preparation in the world.

THE RICH AND POOR

Are liable to the same diseases. Nature and Science have made the CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP for the benefit of all.

PURE BLOOD

Produces healthy men and women; and if the constitution is neglected in youth, disease and early death is the result. Do not delay when the means are so near at hand, and within the reach of all.

DIRECTORS.
Charles Hubbard,
Sewell Tappan,
George H. Folger,
W. B. Reynolds,
James S. Amory.

Bids received under this house, est of the Society require it.

Per order of Building Committee,

H. PLUMMER.

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE

PHILIP A. BUTLER, Fresco Designer and Painter, for Interior Decorations of Churches, Public Painter, for Interior Decorations of Churches, P Ialls, Private Residences, etc. No. 31 Joy's BUILDING, (81 Washington St.) Boston. April 19

LLOYD'S ILLUSTRATED BATTLE HISTORY OF THE GREAT REBELLION.

eading and reference in every family.

Sample pages and illustrations sent to applicants.

Canvassers who want territory should apply at once to

H. II, LLOYD & CO.,

THE GREAT WORM REMEDY. It has been said by more than one eminent physician that more sicks among children is the result of Pin Worms than all other causes;—that worms imitate the symptoms of most other causes;—that worms imitate the symptoms of most other causes;—that worms imitate the symptoms of most other causes; of so much sickness, every family may have an flectual remedy, by procuring a bottle of.

Dr. E. G. Gould's Pin Worm Syrup.

GREY SQUIRREL,

The greatest variety of
Hats, Caps, Glores, Gents' Furnishing Goods and Trunks
may be found at FRED'K A. CLAPP'S,
223 Main Street, Worcester.

What may seem almost incredible, is that many diseases hith-to considered hopelessly incurable, are frequently cured in a w days or weeks; and we cheerfully invite the investigations the liberal-minded and scientific to cures which have no parthe normal day. Let at the present day. During the past five years we have contended with obstacles downcome opposition, as herculean as were ever encoun

editary) DISEASES transmitted from PARENT to CHILD.

PARALYSIS

It is so universally admitted that CONSTITUTION LIVE SYR
r is the only effective means of restoration in the various
orms of Paralysis, that we need not reiterate that it is emphabcally the Great Life-giving Power.

constitution LIFE SYRUP radicates, root and branch, all Eruptive Diseases (like

WILLIAM H. GREGG, M.D.,

Poetry.

THE CENTENARY OF METHODISM. Praise God! with reverent tongue We offer praise: A higher theme have sung. The eye grows dim with tears
It blinds the sight, At first a flickering ray, J. W. Locke, A.M., late of Indiana Asbury University, at the head. Or rather, like a vine,

A little shoot
With thread-like root
And tendril soft and fine. It grew; the rough foot crushed A richer life outgushed Often in haughty scorn Fair and more fair it grew.

ing hand in this time of need? God blessed the vine, his own And God its mission planned claiming to be agents of educational institution thereby benefiting Methodism.

We cannot object, desiring as we do the pros perity of the State, to the sale of lots or section of land to any intelligent purchasers anywhere but let Methodists satisfy themselves, if they have little to invest, whether the benefits are to accrue to Methodism or not. "A word to the wise is sufficient." Our Annual Conference is soon to conven in this place, after which, if not before, you may hear something from me in regard to the religious

I am hardly willing to close this comm without recording the great pleasure afforded me by the weekly visits of the dear old Herald. I cannot feel that I have "left New England out in the cold," so far as my interest and affections are concerned. The able editorials, the interesting contributions, the educational notices, programme of ministerial associations, the obituaries and marriages of the Herald are closely scanned, and the prayer goes up, and will, may the editor

Correspondence.

Reaching above The earth unto his throne.

Whose glory fills the land.

Age leaves no trace That can deface

Praise God! with reverent tongue

No minstrel lays A higher theme have sung.

Mrs. H. C. Gardner, in the Christian Advocate

Its records will not die;

The archives of the sky.

ANOTHER WORD FROM KANSAS.

MR. EDITOR :- In my last communication you readers will remember that I had something to say about the natural resources of this State since then my attention has been called to anoth er important item of State wealth, which has just been discovered by the State Geologist, viz., an extensive quarry of fine Marble. From sources both public and private I learn that it is sus ceptible of a very nice polish, is of a dark greenish color, and very strongly resembles Egyptian marble. It is quarried in the south part of the State, not far, I think, from Fort Scott. We regard our coal, salt, and marble of more intrinsic worth than the gold and silver of the new Pacific States. And, moreover, they are not so likely to whet avarice to a keen edge, and blast the morals of a people.

We have recently had two promises of a wheat harvest the coming season. First, a timely rain near the beginning of the month, and during the present week a snow of perhaps six inches. The nature of the soil is such here, that nothing more will be required to insure a crop by way of mois

The great influx of population into our midst will be greatly calculated to stimulate agriculture and all the great staples we are capable of producing. The immense freighting to the mountains will also strongly tend to excite the energy and ambition of the farmers by creating a good home market. Good judges say that to repair the natural waste of the trains last year, and to supply the increase of freighting facilities for the coming spring, 100,000 fresh oxen must be purchased, and half as many horses and mules. Fort Leavenworth, awaiting transportation, is some 25,000,000 tons. That of private enterprise to New Mexico and the mines will be increased in about the same proportion.

Fifty thousands of sheep have come into the State the past year, and other thousands are to come in this spring. No other State in the Union probably is better adapted to wool growing than Kan sas, and it will be eventually manufactured here too. A manufactory is going up at Lawrence at this time. Whether it proves a success or not, it is evident that at no distant day, when our coal beds are reached so that steam power becomes practicable, woolen factories will become fixture of this State. And, Mr. Editor, you may just whisper to the manufacturers of New England, who now have the "inside track," that the enormons profits they are now making will greatly

tend to hasten that day. But we will dismiss the material consideration

and glance at one of the moral pillars of the State It is a most important question as applying to any new country, "What are its educational provisions prospects and attainments?" While it cannot be expected by any reasonable mind, of course, that we have reached the exalted status of New Eng. land in respect to our institutions and attainment yet in respect to the former, by legislative enact ments and their beneficial provisions, a good foundation has been laid; and in regard to the latter, all has been realized, and more, in view of the history of the State and the disturbed condition of the country, that could have been expected. For the purposes of public schools there have been generous appropriations made of gov-ernment lands, a good school system has been inaugurated, a large number of school-houses have been erected and schools opened; but not enough, of course, to supply the wants of all the sparsely settled neighborhoods. I was informed by an intelligent gentleman the other day, who has traveled extensively, that in Franklin County, with a population of some 5,000 only, something like forty school-houses have been built. This for a county destitute of large towns is a good showing, and is something ahead of the State generally.

While this youthful commonwealth has been neglectful of the substantial education of the masses, she has also manifested a commendable in the morning, but she hardly knew how to speak interest in and care for the "sons and daughter of misfortune." The insane, blind and deaf and dumb share her attentions and appropriations An institution for the latter has been in successful operation in this town for some time. Of literary institutions of the higher grades, we may say there remain with them a great while." are a plenty, (perhaps too many,) in embryo, and several in good working and growing condition.

There are two business colleges in operation one at Leavenworth, and the other at Topeka, the State capital. Gov. Samuel J. Crawford is president of the latter, and Rev. J. D. Knox, the sta tioned minister of our church, one of the principals. Attending a "ministerial association" at she sat down and talked with her about her sickthat place, last week, I had the pleasure of visittwenty-five sharp looking young men hard at it. I was agreeably surprised to find a telegraph office there, arrangements for banking, etc., etc., and the usual outfit of such institutions. Tuition for the whole course, including telegraphing, only \$50.

In the same building, on the lower floor, we (the "ministerial association") were introducto the pupils, some twenty-five of both sexes, of Lincoln College. To the same, by request of their teacher, Prof. Bowker, our Presiding Elder, H. D. Fisher, addressed a few pertinent remarks. This college is under the direction of the Congregationalists, has already some endowment, and quite a beginning for a library and cabinet. At Ottowa the Baptists are erecting a college building under to the education of the Indians of the Ottowa see it as she sat in the bed. "She should think tribe. The Campbellites have a school at Ottumwa, and the United Brethren (Lane University) upon it." at Atchison. Besides these there is a State Normal school at Emporia, I think, the State Agricul- She could hardly help crying, and yet she was certural College, with an endowment of 90,000 acres; tain she never felt so happy before.

of land at Manhattan, under the presidency of As they walked home she told her mother that Rev. J. Denison, D.D., and the State University she was glad they had carried the flowers to the at Lawrence, which has the walls of a building, but no school as yet. The only institution in which we have a special interest as a denomination, is that of Baker University, in this place. This child of the Conference and of our common Methodism has already attained a respectable growth and an extensive influence. It numbers in the preparatory and college departments more than two hundred pupils, and will regularly graduate its first class at its next commencement in June. We have a strong faculty, with President

We would not deal in "odious comparisons," yet we question whether there is a stronger college faculty west of the Mississippi. The foundation of a noble college edifice has been laid, and the demand for its completion is very urgent. For the accomplishment of this, Wm. H. Schofield. Esq., the agent, is now abroad, whom you may soon greet in your goodly city. Let me bespeak for him a cordial reception. While your noble Claffins, Riches, Pierces, and others, are "devising such liberal things" for the Methodist interests of New England, can they not give us a kindly help-

Whoever of your readers may be induced to purchase town lots, or make donations to the agent for the University, will be doing a good thing for Methodism and the cause of education in this new country. But as a general rule let me say, it may be well for the generous-hearted Methodists of the East, when approached by men in Kansas, to settle the question in their own minds by searching for facts, whether they are

state of things in this country.

agent, Association and readers live forever.

Baldwin City, Kansas, Jan. 26, 1866.

Children.

In the cold, gray, solemn starlight

Of a winter's night, Little Bessie, weak and weary, In her home so dark and dreary, Watched for morning light. On her bed of straw so cheerless

Long she sadly tossed;

Ah! ye heirs of wealth and pleasure, From your overflowing meas Give, nor count it lost. Hungry, shivering little Bessie,

Stole she from her bed; Prayed that God would feed her mother, And her feeble, helpless brother, With his daily bread. Looking through the little skylight.

Bessie saw a star; How its cheerful twinkling won her, As it smiled in love noon her On that orb so bright.

Soon the starbeams banished sadnes Bessie's face was lit with gladness, "God is good, he'll not desert us;" O, the faith of youth!

Food and warmth came with the morrow;

Deep within her childish bosom And taught her in her darkest hour,

God is ever just.

A GIFT TO JESUS. A little girl standing in the doorway of a house in the city of Montreal, in the early days of summer, when the gardens were all in blossom, saw mer, when the gardens were all in blossom, saw another about her own age, passing by on the side-walk, with a boutet of flowers in her hand. As the little girl lingered a moment by the door, little Mary, as we will call her, asked her "where she was carrying her flowers?"

Test and nome where there is no more sickness, neither death. She talked a great deal about her Sabbath School, and desired that her classmater might come and see her, that she might tell them about the blessed Saviour whom she had found and who was so precious to her.

One day her faithful teacher, who was a conwas carrying her flowers?"

"To place them before the picture of the Virgin and her Son," she quickly answered.

Mary knew that she meant by this, that she would place them in the church, before a painting of the infant Jesus and his mother Mary. It seemed a pleasant thing to her to place flowers before even the picture of the Saviour.

Running back into the house, Mary told what she had seen and heard, and asked if she might gather flowers and place them before the picture. Mary's mother asked her which she would rathe do, place flowers before a picture of Jesus, or place them in his hand and give them directly to

"I should rather give them to him, if I could see him, and was not afraid to do it," little Mary answered. The mother told Mary she would show her how

to do it, and assured her that she would not be

Mary gathered as beautiful a boquet of flowers as she could collect in the garden, and she and her mother went out for a walk together. Mary wondered where her mother was going and was thinking about the talk she had with her

of it again. They walked some distance, and finally he mother stopped before a humble-looking house. An old lady answered the knock, and whispered in return to her mother's question about her daughter, that "Jane was very low, and could not

The room into which they entered was very plainly furnished, but everything was neat. Sitting up in the bed, supported by pillows, was a young woman looking very pale and feeble. A pleasant smile lit up her face as Mary's mother drew near her bed and took her thin hand. Then ness, and about the heavenly land where the in habitants are never sick, and the weary are at rest Tears fell down the cheeks of the sufferer; not from pain or grief, but tears of love and joy; and she said, "it was a great comfort to her to hear these blessed words." Her mother then led Mary up and placed her little hand in the hot, white hand of the sick young woman. She leaned over and kissed the little girl, and told her it did her good to see her bright young face. The mother said nothing, but she was pleased when she saw Mary hand to the sick girl her boquet of flowers. What a beautiful smile they brought upon that pale face! "It had been so long," she said, "since she had seen the flowers growing; it was almost like a walk in the garden to have this beautiful boquet." After she had breathed its frathe direction of Rev. Mr. Kalloch. They also have grance a few moments, she asked her mother to a school in operation; it is to be devoted in part | place it in water and let it stand where she could

> of little Mary," she said, "every time she looked This made Mary feel as she never felt before.

she was glad they had carried the flowers to the sick woman, but she timidly added, that she had not seen Jesus.

When they reached the house, the mother tool the Bible, and, drawing her little girl to her lap she read, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, * * ye have done it unto me." Then little Mary saw, that in placing her flowers in the hand of this sick disciple of Jesus, she had really given them to himself; and that whenever her heart was warm towards the dear Saviour that loved her and died for her, and she desired to bestow some gift upon him, exressing her love to him, she could do so by offering it to any one that was suffering around her No act of gentleness or kindness; no kind word to a suffering or unfortunate person; no gift to send the Bible to those that have it not, is unne ticed. It is like placing the boquet before him He loves to breathe its fragrance, and his blessing

always follows it, making the heart happy. In this way Mary's mother taught her how she ould offer her gifts to Jesus; and then they sung ogether the beautiful hymn of Montgomery, of which this is one of the verses:

Then, in a moment to my view
The Stranger started from disguiseThe tokens in his hands I knew;
My Saviour stood before my eyes! He spake, and my poor name he named,
"Of me thou hast not been ashamed;
These deeds shall thy memorials be;
Fear not; thou didst it unto me."

DO WHAT YOU CAN.

Doth not each rain-drop help to form The cool, refreshing shower, And every ray of light to warm And beautify the flower?
Then let each child his influence give,
O Lord, to truth and thee;
So shall its power by all be felt,
However small it be.

BUY A BROOM.

"Buy a broom, buy a broom." I jumped up from my little chair with Dolly my arms, dropping in my haste the pretty pinl dress which I had just selected for her, and ran to the open window. Nothing but the sky and grass in sight, yet I could hear that sweet voice warb ling like a bird, and it seemed so very near. bright thought struck me; round I whisked, and off went Miss Dolly's hat, but, without stopping my little feet fairly flew through the long parlo and out into the front hall. O how clear and sweet those words floated by me, "O buy of the wandering Bavarian a broom." In the doorway were grouped brother and sister, with my mother who smilingly made way for me as I came on with Dolly close clasped in my arms; and I saw the peautiful singer, a bareheaded, poorly clad woman with a bundle of curly brooms in one hand, while a wee baby girl clung to the other. Poor little thing! Her feet were bare, as well as her head and she had such great mournful black eyes When the singing ceased, mother made them com into the cool parlor and sit, while she got then food and clothes. I remember after a while the poor woman told her story, but I was too young ing; only I know my sweet sisters wept at he tale of sorrow, and I pitied the dear little girl, O so much, whose papa had been buried in the grea ocean, and whose brothers and sisters were al

I did not understand then why mother's ey wandered so often from one little face to anothe when we stood on the lawn watching the poo wanderers as they passed down the street. But I think now, she must have been musing on the sep aration which must one day come to us, for whe at night she came to us, and each little voice had repeated, "Now I lay me down to sleep," she added at the close, and we repeated, "Dear Father we thank thee for this happy home. O keep us an unbroken band, until we little lambs shall b I remember now how her voice trembled, and her lip quivered just a very little when she kissed us, and bade us good night. VADAR SNOW.

THE LITTLE GERMAN GIRL. The following interesting account is given in

report of the Mission Sabbath School connecte with the Trinity M. E. Church, Charlestown

On June 23th, 1863, Lizzie Gross, a little Germ girl 10 years of age was brought into the school and from that time until the 20th August, 186 was never once absent; and so of the school and the prayer meeting. After leaving pleasant prayer meeting in August last, she too a cold which resulted in fever, when after fiv weeks of severe suffering, she entered into the rest and home where there is no more sickness

One day her faithful teacher, who was stant visitor at her bedside, said to her: "Lizzie what do you think about all the weary hours yo what do you think about all the weary hours yo """." said she, "about Jesu and the dear Sunday School, and the beautif hymns we sang there;" and added, "Those love most are, 'Stand up, stand up for Jesus,' ar 'Around the Throne of God in Heaven,' etc.; and we who knew her have reason to believe the she is now with the heavenly choir, joining in refrain, "Glory, glory, glory be to God high." And as kind friends stood around her litt. coffin, and the weeping members of her class, then in number, sang "Thy will be done," then at her grave, "Around the throne of in heaven, thousands of children stand," it seem as though the echo could be heard comin back from heaven, "Glory, glory, glory be God on high." She had believed the promi God on high." She had believed the promis
"They that seek me early shall find me," an
Jesus had taken her to his home in heaven.

"The world was all too bleak and cold

"How could angels carry Lazarus to heaven when he died?" said Frank, a lad of eight years of age, to his mother, one Sunday evening, after he family had read their Bible lesson, which was about Lazarus and the rich man.
"The Bible does not tell us how, my

id his mother.
"Do you think, mamma, that the angels will tell us when we get to heaven?" said Frank.
"I think they will, if they learn that we desire

to know."
"I will ask them, mamma."

"I will ask them, mamma."
"There are a great many angels in heaven, and perhaps we shall not know which of them were the ones who came for Lazarus."
"But, mamma, don't they all know Lazarus?"
"I think they do, my child, for he has been in heaven a great while; and though there are a great many other good people there, I think they will know him by this time."
"Then will they not tell me who Lazarus is so

"Then will they not tell me who Lazarus is, so I can ask him?"
"Yes, my dear."
"O that will be so good!"
"Why do you week."

"Why do you want to know which is Lazarus? "Why, mamma, so I can ask him how the rels could carry him." Then little Frank's mamma saw how very cur

Then little Frank's mamma saw how very curious he was to know all about it, so she said:
"My child, the Bible does not tell us all about these things, for if it did it would be so large a book that we could not carry it; and, besides, it would cost so much to print it that the poor could never buy it. We ought to be very glad that the Bible does not explain them. When we get to heaven we can learn all we shall wish to know. Lazarus and Abraham and Joseph and Moses and David and Elijah and Stephen and Paul and all the good will be there. We shall see them and talk with them. But what is best of all, Jesus will be there, and we can talk with him and learn will be there, and we can talk with him and learn all we need to know."
"I will wait, mamma, till then," said little

Frank; and kissing her a kind good-night, and saying his evening prayer, he was soon in bed and in the land of pleasant dreams.

LITTLE SINS .- A little hole in a ship sinks it; small breach in a sea-bank carries all away before it; a little stab in the heart kills a man; and a little sin, as it is often improperly called, tends to his final destruction. Whatever sin the heart is prone to, that the devil will help forward. A little drop has been many a man's ruin—every drunkard began with a single glass.

ENTGMAS.

No. 8. I am composed of 30 letters.

My 7, 21, 23, 4 was an act performed by Moses i My 11, 2, 22, 10, 12 are natives of the East

My 20, 2, 30 was a son of Jacob. My 29, 13, 2, 16 was in the ark. My 15, 5, 9, 18, 25, 27 preached in Sar

My 14, 19, 17, 30 was a place where Christ per My 1, 6, 26, 3 was inquired for by Christ after

My 24, 13, 8, 28, 2 is a book in the Old Tests

My whole is the name and address of a prom ent official in the M. E. Church. MINNIE. ANSWER TO ENIGMA NO. 7. Is Saul also among the Prophets?

Memoirs.

REV. D. P. ROBINSON.

Chapel, renowned in the annals of Methodism he received his early religious impressions amic inspiring scenes. In a powerful revival under the labors of Rev. Philo Hawks, he was renewed by divine grace, and at once became an earnest

Christian. Being impressed that it was his duty to preach, the church, discerning in him the requisite gifts and graces, gave him at the appropriate time an exhorter's and local preacher's license cuit ministers, preaching in various places with great acceptability and profit to the hearers, and affording ample proof of his divine call to the ministry. Realizing the benefit of mental culture as preparatory to this great work, he spent several at the Wesleyan University, graduating in 1841. Boise, an educated Christian lady of Blandford In 1843 this estimable woman died in the triumpl of faith, praying with her latest breath that her husband and little son might so live and hono

God as to meet her in heaven.

In 1848 he was again united in marriage to Miss Jane C. Sessions, of South Wilbraham, an elect lady, who survives him. Owing to the infirm health of his father, and other circumstances beyond his control, his fondly cherished hopes of serving the church as an itin erant minister were doomed to disappointment Yet his active spirit sought to accomplish as much by other means. He was ordained deacon and elder, and performed the duties of these offices whenever he had the opportunity. As a preacher he was earnest, practical and searching, and many while listening to his stirring addresses have been incited to a better life. He frequently preached in the different parts of the town in which he was actively engaged as a business man, and was always heard with delight and profit. His zealou spirit, not content without doing everything possible to advance the cause to which he had conse crated himself, he resolved that a Methodist Church should be permanently established in this town. In connection with the pastor, Rev. N. E. Cobleigh, he directed his energies to the achieve ment of this desirable object amid much opposi tion and discouragement. Laboring with his own hands, giving liberally of his pecuniary means, and soliciting aid from others, he greatly assisted in rearing a fine church edifice. To the same noble and generous-hearted man we have more recently become largely indebted for one of the best par sonages on the district. The institutions of the gospel were sustained with the same characteristic

he bequeathed to the trustees of the society property amounting to about \$1,000. In revival seasons he was very active and an excellent laborer, always delighting in such scenes. He filled his various official positions in the church with great credit to himself and usefulness to others. He was known as a friend of education, and for years held an honored place among the trustees of the Wesleyan Academy. Possessing the gift song in an unusual degree, he was well qualified to lead this inspiring part of worship, and as chorister was highly appreciated, both in the nouse of God and in the tented grove. For sucessive years he attended the annual camp meet ing at Southampton, and was as often chosen to lead in the songs of that consecrated place. As class leader he excelled, and many will praise God in heaven that they were permitted to listen to his soul-stirring counsels and exhortations. As Sabbath School superintendent he was efficient and untiring in effort, and his memory will be long cherished by those under his charge. steward and trustee he was faithful, carrying the same spirit of decision and earnestness which characterized him as a man and Christian, into all the temporalities of the church. Much of the permanency and prosperity of Methodism in this town is the result of his active labors, and in his death the church sustains an irreparable loss. The large concourse who gathered at his funeral and with tearful solemnity listened to the address from the words, "By it, he being dead yet speak-

liberality through his life, and shortly before leav-

eth," indicates the hold he had upon the hearts of this community. Owing to excessive labors he contracted diseas of the hip, from which he suffered for nearly six years. For four years he was mostly confined to his room, and necessitated to remain in a sitting position day and night. During this long period of suffering he was social, genial and patient, living exhibition of the power of divine grace to sustain in the severest trials. His bodily anguish the last few days of his life was extreme, yet in answer to prayer he patiently suffered to the end. Shortly before the angel of release came, the everlasting doors were opened, and a few waves of glory rolled over his spirit, a foretaste of what was to come.

Biographical.

POLLY BROWN, wife of Bro. Luke Brown, died o disease of the heart, at her residence in Benton, Me., Jan. 13th, aged 71 years. She experienced religion more than forty years since; and had been connected with the M. E. Church upwards of thirty years. She lived in the faith. Her house was always a welcome home for the weary itinerant. Her sufferings during her last sickness were protracted and sever. She felt that although the way were

SARAH P. TRIPP, wife of Job Tripp, died at Mat-tapoisett Neck, 22d ult., aged 41 years, 8 months. She was converted through the labors of our vener-able Father Webb. Her Christian life was marked by unusual devotion; her death was triumphant. For many years a sufferer from disease, she ever manifested that fortitude and patience that charac terizes the true follower of Jesus. She was a devo ted wife, a faithful and tender mother, an affection ate daughter, a loving sister, and a true friend. To the church of her choice she was ardently attached As a consistent and living member her memory will be gratefully cherished. To her weeping mother she said, "Weep not, mother, weep not; rejoice, I am going home to be with Jesus."

W. Kellen.

BETSEY S. NICHOLS, widow of the late John Nichols, died of typhoid fever, in Springfield, N. H., Dec. 22d, aged 66 years. For over thirty years she cherished a good hope through grace, and seemed ripening of late for the heavenly garner. She will be sorely missed at home, in the church, and community.

D. W. BARBER.

windly.

Widow Susan Hammond died in Atkinson, Me., Dec. 19th, in her 88th year. She had been a most exemplary and faithful member of the M. E. Church for more than half a century. Her husband died in the faith many years ago; part of her children have preceded her to heaven, and all the survivors are on their way. She leaves behind her three generations. Some of her children's grand-children have

recently been converted. As might be expected, her end was peace.
"Night dews fall not more gently to the ground, Nor weary, worn out winds expire so soft."

Sebec, Me., Jan. 20th. EDWIN PARKER.

Mrs. Mary S. Dustin, wife of James P. Dustin, and daughter of Bro. Reuben C. Bean, died in Bristol, N. H., Nov. 24th, 1865, in the 21st year of her age. She never enjoyed perfect health, always having had to contend against disease. Her last sickness, consumption, commenced last June, and through its whole period was borne with patience and calmness. But it was not till a few weeks before her death that her triumph was complete. Her last hours were very joyful. Said she, "I am not afraid to die; I love the Saviour, and he will take care of me." Hearing friends weep, "she requested them to dry up their tears, and sing praises to God." Thus died an amiable wife, daughter and sister, specially dear in the family circle, and a young lady highly esteemed by all her acquaintance. Lebanon, N. H., Jan., 1866. N. Culver. MRS. MARY S. DUSTIN, wife of James P. Dust

MRS. LUCY W. DAMON, wife of Rev. Lyman Da non, died in Concord, Vt., Jan. 3, of lung fever, ged 52 years. Sister Damon was converted in early life, and became a member of the M. E. Church. Her last illness was brief, less than a week. From the first she felt that her work was done, and committing the interests of her family to the care of Him who doeth all things well, she gave her dying testimony in favor of the religion of the gospel of Christ, and went to her eternal home. In health and strength she made God the portion of her soul. Her influence, in life, was ever in favor of experimental wildon. The second proved she was not Rev. D. P. Robinson closed his earthly pilgrim-age in Blandford, Dec. 25th, 1865, aged 52 years. mental religion. The sequel proved she was not mistaken—death found her relying safely and peace-fully on her Saviour. The church has lost a good member, society a kind friend, her husband and children a faithful wife and mother.

E. D. H. Born in Granville, near the old Beach Hil

EMILY FLINT, daughter of Nathaniel and Polly Flint, died in Braintree, Vt., Jan. 17th, aged 27 years, 6 months and 12 days. She died happy in the Lord, and we trust our loss is her gain. Com.

HENRY S. HUTCHINS died, Jan. 28, at his father's residence, in Lancaster, N. H., after a lingering am painful illness, with tubercular consumption. He gave good evidence of being prepared for heaven His afflicted widow and four small children deserved he sympathy and prayers of the Christian comi

Advertisements.

LOWE IMPROVED PRINTING PRESSES are the best, cheapest and most durable portable Card and Job Presses ever invented, and have been awarded Silver Medals. Many persons are SAVING AND MAKING MONEY by using one at their homes or places of business. A comfortable living may be obtained in any city or village, with a small outlay for press and types. Cardes, Bill-heads, Labels, etc., can be printed at a trifling expense. Price of Presses \$10, \$16 \$22 and \$30. Price of an Office with Press: \$10, \$22, \$40, \$48, and \$71. Send for a Circular, to the LOWE PRESS COMPANY, 23 Water Street, Boston.

TAREANT & Co. Gentlemen:—I am a resident of Curacoa, and have often been disposed to write you concerning the real value of your SELTZER APERIENT as a remedy for Indigestion and Dyspepsia. I desire to express to you my sincere gratitude for the great benefit the SELTZER has done my wife.

ERFECTLY WELL.

I feel it to be my duty for the good of humanity to make its statement, feeling that a medicine so valuable should be idely known. ridely known.
Trusting you will give this publicity, and repeating my earest gratitude and thanks,
I am very respectfully yours,
New York, June 28th, 1865.

S. D. C. HENRIQUER.
Merchant, Curacoa, S. A. New York, June 28th, 1865. Merchant, Curacoa, S. A. WE ASK

The suffering millions in our land to give this remedy a rial; convinced that by its timely use many may be relieved, nany cured of DYSEPSIA, HEAETBULN, SOUR STOMACH, ICK HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, INDIGESTION, PILES, COSTIVENESS, BILIOUS ATTACKS, LIVER COMPLAINTS, RHEU-IATIC AFFECTIONS, ETC.

MATIC AFFECTIONS, ETC.

Read the Pamphlet of Testimonials with each bottle, and do not use the medicine against the advice of your Physician.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY TARRANT & CO.,

278 Greenwich Street, New York.

28 FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

May 3

THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE

continue to insure against Hazards by Fire, on Me Furniture and other property; also on Buildings, in give years, not exceeding years, not exceeding \$20,000 on one risk, at their office, No. 10 Old State House, Bost

on one riak, at their office, No. 10 Und Clause

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John P. Ober,
Solomon Piper,
Benj. E. Bates,
Benj. E. Bates,
Benj. E. Bates,

Secretary.

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SINGER'S LETTER "A" FAMILY SEWING

This splendid Machine combines all the good and well known manufacturing machines, with many new and and valuable improvements. It is swift, quiet, and positive in its operation; sews the very finest and coarsest materials and anything between the two extremes, in a beautiful and substantial manner. It Hens, Fells, Cords, Braids, Tucks Gathers, Stitches, etc., and will do a greater range of work that machine heretofore offered to the public.

We respectfully invite all in want of a SUPERIOR Fami ons given by competent and courteous atte

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

REV. J. D. KING, TAUNTON, MASS., SAYS:
"Mr. N. P. Selee. Dear Sir:—The sample of SELEE'S
HAIR LIFE you left with us, was used out of personal respect
for you, as an old friend, without the least confidence on my
part, that it possessed any special value. But I am happy to
acknowledge, that less than two months' use of your Magical
Preparation, has restored my wife's hair, which was rapidly
turning gray; so that now, by occasional use, it appears fresh
and young as ever."

N. P. SELEE, Melrone, Mass. Proprietor. N. P. SELEE, Melrose, Mass., Proprietor

OLD AND YOUNG SHOULD USE STEE AMBROSIA FOR THE HAIR. It prevents or stops the Hair from falling, Cleanses, Beautifies,

Jan 17

It is the best Hair Dressing and Preservative in the world. STERLING'S AMBROSIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Sole Proprietors, 115 FULTON STREET, NEW YORK.

J. O. JOYCE'S IMPROVED DOUBLE AND

road Stations, Tanneries, Factories, Mills, River Boats and Steam Vessels; in first we can adapt some one of these va-rious patterns to any place where a Water Pump is needed. The principal advantage of this pump may be stated as follows: 1st. It is built of strong iron material, and must, of course.

cossful work in wells up to secently-too feet deep.

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sow in use.
8th. It is the most durable Pump ever offered to the publ

For sale and on exhibition at the WHITTEMORE, BELCHER & CO., 39 and 40 South Market Stre WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS FOR NEW

Agents wanted everywhere. HARD RUBBER TRUSS. Superior to all others.

Spring covered with Vulcanized Rubber. Does not rust, chafe or smell. Light, clean, durable, comfortable. Helps, not hurts the patient. Not affected by perspiration, can be used in bathing, easily adjusted, requires no straps. Recommended by the best physicians and surgeons. Thousands have been sold in the last six years. Call and see. Pamphlets free.

Address "New England Hard Rubber Truss Contant," 13 School Street, Boston.

April 25

Advertisements.

FOR THE NATION! COES DYSPEPSIA The World's Great Remedy DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION,

STOMACH AND BOWELS. PREPARED BY THE PROPRIETORS OF "COE'S COUGH

DISEASES

DYSPERSIA is not only the sure forerunfier of death. DYSPETSIA is not only the sure forerunner of death, but the companion of a miserable life. It has been well called the Nation's Scourge; for more persons, both old and young, male and female, suffer from its ravages, than from all other allments combined. It robs the whole system of its vigor and energy, gives weariness and total indisposition to those once strong and active; renders the stomach powerless to digest the food, and has for its attendants,

Headache, Heartburn, Constipation, Nau-sea at Stomach, and General Debility

of the whole System. refusing its subjects a particle of nourishing or hearty food without paying the penalty in the most agonizing distress and oftentimes complete prostration. To meet the terrible ravages of this worst of all Diseases, we HAVE PREPAREI "COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!"

a year-not in a month-nor in a week-but you sha

DYSPEPSIA CURE!

thus enabling you, by hearty eating, and the use of the cure after each meal (as often as the food distresses you, or sours on your stomach), you will get in a very few days so that you can do without the medicine, except occasionally, and by the time the first bottle is used up, we will guarantee you free from Dyspepsia, and able to eat, digest, and enjoy as hearty a breakfast as you ever sit down to in your healthiest hours.

showing that our statement is not correct.

The medicine is powerful but harmless, and whilst a single teaspoonful will at once relieve the Dyspeptic sufferer, the whole bottle full would not materially injure him, as it is en-

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE. Fever and Ague, Sick Headache, Sickness at the Stomach, Constipation, Heartburn, Colle Pains in Stomach or Bowels, Dysentery, Vomiting, a feeling of Faintness and Lassitude, Want of Appetite, not and cannot exist where the cure is used. It rem

the Disease by removing the cause; not like Alcoholic Bit ters, which cover up your bad feelings for a few moments by

ise a Remedy that will restore the diseased functions to their normal condition, and set in motion the entire human mechan ism in perfect harmony, and upon principles synonymous with well defined physiological laws. That such will be the immediately and instantaneously, we pledge our word as men of honor—our reputation as Pharmaceutists—our favorable acquaintance with the people as proprietors of the world-renowned "COE'S COUGH BALSAM," if it is used

I have used Coe's Dyspepsia Cure in my family, and can to its value as a medicine.

HENRY GIDMAND, Pastor M. E. Church. Madison, Conn., June 30, 1864. A Voice from Home through our City Papers.

New Haven, Conn., June 18, 1864.

New HAVEN, Conn., June 18, 1804.

MESSES. EDITORS:—Allow me, through your columns, to acknowledge my gratitude for the benefit I have received from the use of Coe's Dyspepsia Cure. Although I was a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, the first dose gave instant relief, and one ounce has enabled me to eat anything I please, without pain. I have now stopped using the medicine, as I no longer reced it.

MADISON, Conn., June 30, 1864. From the benefit derived by the use of Coe's Dyspepsia Cure in my family, I am prepared to say that I never intend to be without it, and advise all who are afflicted with Dys-

MR. COE:-The bottle of Coe's Dyspepsia Cure you gave thing else, without trouble. It acts like a charm. The relie Those who know my constitution, what my condition ha

been for the last thirty years, will believe with me, that a medicine which will reach my case, will reach almost any one. Coe's Dyspepsia Cure has enabled me to cat anything I

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS. While journeying on the ears, my stomach became badly deranged, causing severe pain in my head. Had it been on the water it would have been called sea-sickness. A lady sitting by me, knowing my condition, reached out a bottle, saying, "take a swallow." I did so, and in less than five minutes my trouble was ended. The medicine was "Coc's Dyspepsia Cure," and from the effect it had upon the Stomach, and what I have learned of it since, I think it must be an excellent remedy for Sea-sickness and Dyspepsia.

have learned or it since, emedy for Sea-sickness and Dyspepsia.

Mrs. Samuel Field,

NEW HAVEN, June 28, 1864. MESSIES. C. G. CLARK & Co. Gentlemen:—I desire to make known the almost instantaneous effects of "Coe's Dyspepsia Cure," in cases of Cholera Morbus. I had been for twenty-four hours purging at the Stomach and Bowels, every affect minutes. I went into your Drug Store to procure some brandy, as I had always been told that it was a good country for Dysenters, My public face and my weathers at

pickness at my stomach completely prostrates me." He produced a bottle of Coe's Dyspepsia Cure, saying, "Take sarge swallow of that; it is now 11 o'clock; take another dinner."

ickness at stomach was gone—its effect was instantaneous. In an hour I ate my dinner with as good a relish as ever integry man partook (as I was well cleared out of food), and followed by a teaspoonful of Cure. I have not suffered a particle of inconvenience since I took the remedy.

Its action was so wonderful and so immediate, that I rould hardly believe the ordered and so immediate, that I desire to publicly make known these facts, that the whole world was the suffered and the standard was a wonderful.

ettisement of a medicine to cure the Dyspepsia. I have tried it, and found it to be THE Medicine. The first 15 drops (the it) of June) that I took, relieved me in one minute. I have saken it three or four times, but have had no distressing feeling in my stomach since taking the first 15 drops; although before, I could not eat a meal, and sometimes no more than three or four monthful, without distressing me.

Me. Coe. Dear Sir:—The bottle of Dyspepsia Medicine I when my food distressed me. It was about like taking two doses to-day, one to-morrow, then every other day, increasing the quantity of food and decreasing the medicine, until I was enabled to est without taking anything at all. My case was an extreme one, having suffered for seven years. I now consider myself cured, and by only using one bottle of medicine in the space of two months. The dose was a teappoonfull. NEW HAVEN, June 11, 1864.

Price \$1.00 per Bottle.

Wholesale Druggists, New Haven, Conn. GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., General New England Agent

STATE OF INDIANA, GIBSON COUNTY, January 11th, A.D. 1865. MESSES. C. G. CLARK & Co.:

January 11th, A.D. 1865.

Gents:—I have disposed of the two bottles of Cop's DysFERTSIA CURE which I ordered from you, and it has had the
desired effect. I think it is a most excellent remedy. You
will please find \$10 enclosed, for which you will please for
ward to me ten bottles of Coe's Dyspepsis Cure.
You will forward by Express. Address.

Fort Branch, Gibson County, Indiana,
In the care of LOGAN MCCRARY.

Advertisements

E. L. HOLBBOOK, MANUFACTURER OF 8U. PERIOR ORGANS, EAST MEDWAY, MASS.

THE PLACE TO BUY YOUR CLOTHING of the firm of Corthell, Noyes & Co., three doors be Magee's—where you can have your clothes made to the best style. Also, a large stock of fine ready made, all

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE LIFE OF ABRA guages. This is the only reliable and freshly written

Energetic agents wanted in all parts of the United 8 o take orders for this popular work.

GURDON BILL, Publisher,

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP! By Saving an Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.'s

SAPONIFIER, OR CONCENTRATED LYE!

(Patents of 1st and 9th Feb., 1859.)

It will make 10 POUNDS of excellent Hard Sog

GALLONS of the very best Soft Soap, for only a CENTS. Directions on each bex. For sale at all D

WANTED. \$27.60 PER DAY. Agents Wanted Name of the state minutes in common boiling water. It is a perfect
the best in the world. It flows easily, does not corr
a particle, never gums up, is not injured by freez
color will last forever. Every family in America wi
a package will last a family for years, and ink can
small quantities as wanted. With each gross we a
sand circulars, with testimonials from clergyme
teachers, merchants, commercial colleges, editor
the agent's name on the bills. Only one person w
agent for a county. The one first sending \$30 for a
powder will receive it by return express, together wi
sand circulars and the right to sell in the county h
signates. If others send for the same county, the
be returned to them free of expense. To make su
better designate several counties, either of which he
take. Send for trade list and circulars if you dare
of waiting, or send the money for a gross. Letter
to the Mayor, Postmaster, cashiers of the banks, o
press agents of this city, will show that the busines
bly and squarely conducted. An ink powder will be
to any address free of charge on the receipt of a
Address, writing your name, town, county and State
AMERICAN INK COMPANY, Matchest

writing your name, town, county and State distinct AMERICAN INK COMPANY, Manchester, N. H. Clerk for the Company and Special Agent.

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